



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-90-162
Tuesday
21 August 1990

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FBIS-CHI-90-162

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21 August 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Article Examines Disputes Within CPSU

HK0708125590 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 14, 16 Jul 90, pp 9-10

[Article by Yang Hua (2799 5478): "Exploring the Future Amid Crises and Disputes—Written When the 28th CPSU Congress Is in Session"]

[Text] On 2 July, the 28th CPSU Congress, which was in preparation four months, opened in Moscow. The congress was planned to be in session for 10 days. When our readers read this article, the congress should have fulfilled its mission and concluded. According to the agenda approved by the deputies, the congress would listen to the political report delivered by the CPSU Central Committee, the report about the party's tasks, the work reports by the Politburo members and the central Secretariat members, the report by the Central Supervisory Commission, and the report about the party's budget and property. Then, the deputies would discuss and approve a programmatic statement (that is, the CPSU's "Action Program"), the new party constitutions, and the congress' resolution, statement, and appeal. They would also elect the new central leading organs. General Secretary Gorbachev delivered the political report and the report about the party's tasks on behalf of the Central Committee, and he called on the whole party to be united, to carry on reform with socialism as their selection and communism as their future, and to struggle for maintaining the ruling position of the CPSU and overcoming the crisis phenomena in society. This was also the strong demand of the party rank and file and the party cadres, and was the ardent hope of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Union began its reform after Gorbachev rose to power and presided over the fourth Central Committee plenum in 1985. So far, five years have passed. Then, how is the current situation in the Soviet Union? While fully affirming that "the Soviet political system underwent the fundamental transformation and a revolutionary leap forward appeared in all fields of society in the past five years," Gorbachev also frankly pointed out that "the Soviet Union is still situated in the transitional period, as the old system has not been brought to an end and the construction of the new system has not been completed yet." At the same time, "errors also appeared in the course of reform;" "the reform process which was started smoothly could not overcome a series of problems, and the situation was worsened in a certain sense;" "and this first affected the consumption market and the economic and social order as a whole as well as relations between different nationalities." As a result, "there appeared some crisis phenomena that affected the people's lives and caused justifiable resentments." In view of this situation, Gorbachev stressed that the 28th CPSU Congress should provide a clear answer for all fundamental questions concerning the present stage of reform. He asked the participants to discuss and appraise the

following issues and draw a conclusion: 1) Were the changes and reforms beginning in April 1985 correct? 2) What connotation should be given to socialism today? 3) What principles should the domestic and foreign policy follow? 4) How to overcome the crisis phenomena in society? 5) What is the destiny of the USSR and how should the union of the sovereign states be established? 6) How can the CPSU be regenerated? In his report, Gorbachev gave his answers to these questions. His main points are: The Soviet Union will have a bright future if it continues to advance along the course of reform, otherwise what is waiting for the country and the people will be a dark era. It is necessary to creatively approach socialist theory and practice, build humanitarian and democratic socialism, and oppose dogmatism and pedantry. At present, the primary task at home is to effectively advance the economic reform that leads to the forming of the market with regulatory functions, to stabilize the political and social situation, to reinforce the legal system, and to solve the problems in nationality relations in the course of deepening the reforms so as to turn the Soviet Union into a real union of the sovereign states. Externally, the Soviet Union should respect the free selections made by the people in various countries, seek common development and common creation through cooperation, and include the Soviet economy in the world economy. The CPSU should play a vanguard role, should represent and express the interests of workers, peasants, and intellectuals, and should carry out dialogue and cooperation with all progressive social forces. Inside the party, the opinion of every person should be respected, and free discussion should be allowed. However, the resolution approved by the majority must be abided by, and the party must not be turned into a debate club. It is not allowed to set up factions with their internal discipline inside the party.

In a certain period, when the party was facing the grim domestic and external situation, sharp differences appeared inside the party, and there was even a danger of a party split. From 16 to 17 June, the "democratic program faction" and the "Marxist program faction" held their second representative conferences at the same time in Moscow. They raised objections to the draft of the "Action Program" that CPSU central leadership had prepared and would submit to the 28th party congress for discussion. The "democratic program faction" adopted a "political resolution," announcing that they would put forward "four principled requirements" at the 28th party congress: 1) stop taking Marxism-Leninism as the party's theoretical foundation; 2) stop taking the realization of communism as the objective of the party's struggle; 3) giving up the CPSU's monopoly of the state power and the opinion media; 4) giving up the principle of democratic centralism. They indicated that if these requirements were not accepted, the "democratic program faction" would immediately begin the work of establishing a new political party. On the other hand, the "Marxist program faction" criticized the "Action Program" of the CPSU central leadership for showing a tendency of social democracy, and hoped that the party

would be reinvigorated "from bottom to top." However, they opposed the party's split and held that their political opinion should be advocated and promoted inside the party. In addition, the party organizations in some republics declared their "independence," and demanded that the united CPSU be reorganized into "a union formed according to the federal principle on a voluntary basis." Differences also existed inside the party on various issues concerning the economic reform, the foreign policy, and national security and on such concrete issues as the steps for price reform, the establishment of a market economy, and the approach for drastic changes in Eastern Europe, the reunification of Germany, and the arms control talks. How to concentrate the whole party's opinion on a democratic basis and form a unified program and policy is an arduous task for the 28th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Communist Party is founded by Lenin according to the Bolshevik principles. It successfully carried out the October Revolution and established the first socialist state in the world, thus freeing workers, peasants, and intellectuals from the oppression and exploitation of the land-owning class and the bourgeoisie and making the former the state's masters. This was a great pioneering cause of worldwide historic significance, and was also the immortal contribution made by the CPSU and the Soviet people to all mankind. Of course, due to various subjective and objective factors, there existed drawbacks and imperfections in the socialist political and economic systems built up in the 1930's in the Soviet Union, as the systems were subject to the limitations of time and space. If these systems were completely transplanted in another country, they would certainly cause failure. If these systems were regarded as a model of universal significance or as an invariable dogma, they would certainly fail to work. Improving the socialist system through reform in light of the national characteristics and the changes in the times has become a historical task for all socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. However, reform is never easy. Lenin said that revolution is not a stroll along the Neva River. Neither is reform. Practice has shown that a socialist country must carry out reform, and reform must adhere to the socialist orientation. This is reform's dialectics. If any one of these two sides is not properly handled, social turmoil and even historical retrogression will be brought about. It is the people's hope that the 28th CPSU Congress to be held amidst crises and disputes will find a successful way to carry out the socialist reform in the Soviet Union. This is not only needed by the Soviet Union's national prosperity and the Soviet people's well-being, but will also be favorable to world peace and development.

Progress in U.S.-Soviet Talks Viewed

HK0608084590 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 14, 16 Jul 90 pp 28-29

[Article by Zhuang Maocheng (8369 5399 2052): "Framework Agreement" Reached after Talks Over

Many Years—Progress of U.S.-Soviet Talks on Reduction of Strategic Weapons"]

[Text] U.S. President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev issued a "joint statement" on 1 June when they held the summit meeting, announcing that the two countries had reached agreement on the main articles of the treaty on reducing strategic weapons and had concluded a "framework agreement." Both sides would instruct their respective negotiating teams in Geneva to speed up their work in order to complete the final stage of drafting the treaty so that it can be officially signed by the end of this year.

The Complicated and Changeable Process of Negotiations in the Past Eight Years

Strategic weapons constitute the most important component part of the military forces of both the United States and the Soviet Union, and also form the main means of nuclear deterrent used by the two countries against each other. Therefore, the talks on strategic weapons have always been the most complicated and difficult aspect of the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks. In the course of talks over the past eight years, the two sides underwent repeated trials of strength on the negotiating table in Geneva, and the foreign ministers of the two countries exchanged visits and exchanged opinions dozens of times. After 1985, the heads of state of the two countries had to personally handle this issue, and they certainly discussed it at every summit meeting. However, the talks still made very slow progress. It was not until last September that the Soviet side agreed in principle to "dissociate" the strategic arms talks from the "Star Wars program," and this brought a turning point to the deadlocked talks. Last December, the two leaders decided to speed up the process of the talks at their Malta meeting, and fixed a timetable for officially concluding the treaty at the summit meeting in the summer of this year. However, things did not advance smoothly in the past six months. The talks still encountered various complications and problems and could hardly advance as quickly as expected. Some obstacles could not be removed until the final foreign minister meeting before this year's summit, and some problems had to be solved after the summit was over.

Reciprocal Concessions on Three Issues

The "framework agreement" reached by the two sides in the strategic arms talks marked a major breakthrough. The two sides achieved this result after they made reciprocal concessions on a number of longstanding controversial issues. These issues were mainly: First, that concerning the sea-based cruise missiles. The Soviet Union originally insisted that such missiles be included in the treaty for strict control, but the U.S. side firmly rejected this idea because there were difficulties for verifying such missiles. In February of this year, the Soviet side accepted the U.S. proposal that each side separately issue a "statement with political binding force" outside the treaty; and the U.S. side then agreed to

consider laying a limit on the number of such cruise missiles. Through intense bargaining, the two sides finally agreed to limit the number of such missiles to 880 in mid-May. Second, the issue concerning the air-based cruise missiles. The two sides could not reach agreement for a long time on the range of fire and on the rules for counting. The Soviet side held that missiles with a range of fire longer than 600 km should be included in the treaty and be subject to control and that the number of cruise missiles carried by bombers of both sides should be counted according to the actual number of missiles being carried. The U.S. side originally insisted that only those with a range over 1,500 km could be counted as strategic weapons, and it changed the standard to 800 km, but firmly rejected the range standard proposed by the Soviet side. On the method of counting, the U.S. side held that the number of missiles to be counted should be smaller than the maximum number of missiles that a bomber can carry. Before the summit meeting, the two sides reached the following compromise: The Soviet Union accepted the method of counting proposed by the United States. That is, within the total limit of 6,000 nuclear warheads, a U.S. bomber with a carrying capacity of 20 cruise missiles will be counted as 10 warheads; and a Soviet bomber with a carrying capacity of 12 cruise missiles will be counted as eight warheads. Within the limit of 1,600 carriers possessed by each side, the United States and the Soviet Union can respectively have 150 and 210 strategic bombers.

Third, the issue concerning ground-based mobile missiles. In order to eliminate the Soviet Union's new SS-24 and SS-25 missiles, the United States maintained that both sides ban all such missiles. Last September, in response to the Soviet Union's major concession on the issue of outer space weapons, the United States began to change its position by allowing the Soviet Union to continue to deploy the mobile missiles, but the quantity and deployment places should be brought under strict control. Through repeated bargaining, the two sides finally decided the limit of 1,100 mobile missiles. They also made reciprocal concessions on other issues. For example, the United States gave up its position of not allowing the Soviet Union to modernize its SS-18 heavy continental ballistic missiles in exchange for the Soviet Union's promise of not changing these missiles into mobile missiles. In addition, the Soviet Union agreed to stop air refueling for the backfire bombers in exchange for the United States' agreement that such planes not be included in the category of strategic weapons that are subject to restriction.

Each Side Has Its More Important Considerations

The United States and the Soviet Union reached the above-mentioned compromise and concluded a "framework agreement," not only because this was needed by both sides, but also because each side had its specific considerations. As far as the strategic interests of the two countries are concerned, the nuclear weapons they possessed had reached an "ultra-saturated" condition, and

both sides wanted to lower the degree of military confrontation and lower the speed of the arms race, and took arms control as an important way to consolidate their strategic stability and an effective measure for developing mutual trust and reducing the danger of war. The progress in the arms talks will not only enable both sides to reduce their military expenditure burdens and increase their comprehensive national strength, more importantly, this will also foster a detente atmosphere between these two countries and between the East and the West as a whole, thus promoting the development of U.S.-Soviet relations and East-West relations. At present, the Soviet Union is more eager to promote its domestic economic construction through reducing armaments and to create a stable and safe international environment for its across-the-board reforms at home. As the economic condition was not improved for a long time and unrest continued to exist in the political situation, the Soviet leaders ardently hoped that the early conclusion of a disarmament agreement with the United States would enable them to shift more resources to change the longstanding abnormal military-oriented economic structure. At the same time, the major diplomatic achievements would also help them stabilize the domestic political situation. Therefore, the Soviet side assumed a more flexible posture in the talks and made more concessions. Although the United States held a more favorable position in the bargaining, it was also faced with the pressure from the domestic demand for reducing the military spending and from the demand of the allied countries for lowering the East-West military confrontation. So it could not but also assume a positive posture. More importantly, as the Soviet position was comparatively weak and the Soviet side was rather anxious to reach an agreement, the U.S. side held that it was the best time for concluding a treaty with the Soviet Union. At the same time, in order to maintain the detente tendency between the East and the West, the United States found it necessary to give appropriate support to Gorbachev to consolidate his status at home and to promote his reform program. So the U.S. side could not press the Soviet side too hard, and also needed to make certain reciprocal concessions in order to conclude an agreement at an earlier date. Although different political factions in the United States commented on the "framework agreement" in different ways, but most people agreed that the agreement was more favorable to the U.S. side and the concessions made by Bush were worthwhile, because such concessions were superficial and did not do harm to the U.S. interests. For example, the agreement laid a limit of 880 on the number of sea-based missiles, but the U.S. Navy just planned to possess 758 missiles. So the limit did not affect the U.S. strategic plan at all.

Mutual Tacit Understanding

The United States and the Soviet Union changed their positions on the issue of strategic weapons from restraining each other in the past to jointly making reductions at present, and this was indeed substantial

progress. However, while welcoming this development, the international community also noted that the treaty did not include all kinds of strategic weapons. Moreover, among various items to be reduced, with the exception of the total nuclear warhead carrying capacity and the number of SS-18 heavy missiles on the Soviet side, the margin of reduction in all other items was merely 20 to 30 percent, and was far from reaching the target of reducing the strategic arms by 50 percent as the two sides said in the past. The number of nuclear warheads that the two countries can maintain after the reduction is made will far exceed the ceiling of 6,000 stipulated by the treaty. On 12 June, Gorbachev said in his report to the Supreme Soviet that after the treaty is officially signed, the United States and the Soviet Union will respectively maintain 8,300 and 7,400 nuclear warheads. According to a report carried by the WALL STREET JOURNAL on 6 June, if the number of weapons to be renewed and replenished as the treaty allows is included, by the last few years of the 1990's, the United States and the Soviet Union will respectively possess 11,636 and 9,658 nuclear warheads, and will just reduce the number of their nuclear warheads by 6.3 percent and 13.8 percent from the level before the treaty was concluded. In addition, as the treaty will not impose many restraints on the improvement of the nuclear weapons' quality, this will leave room for maneuver on both sides to modernize their nuclear arsenals. Therefore, the signing of the treaty may become the beginning of a new round of the arms race. No wonder some foreign news agency said in their commentaries that the signing of this treaty "may just be of symbolic significance." This could not but cause concern in the international community.

At present, there are only a few months in the new timetable announced by the U.S. and Soviet leaders for signing the treaty. Since agreement has been reached on the main articles, there should be no problem for officially signing the treaty on time. However, it will still have to wait and see whether things can really develop as smoothly as expected. Now, dozens of controversial points in the document with over 1,000 pages have yet to be solved, and some will be settled through intense bargaining. For example, how to fix the breakdown quotas among the 4,900 warheads carried by land-based and submarine-launched ballistic missiles is a major question concerning the nuclear force structure of both sides. The United States wants to weaken the land-based missile force of the Soviet Union; and the Soviet Union wants to restrain the sea-based superiority of the United States. It is not known how the two sides will reach a compromise on this issue. As another example, the Soviet side demanded that the maneuvering scope of a land-based mobile missile be limited to 100 square km, but the U.S. side only agreed to limit the maneuvering scope to 25 square km. There remain many such controversial points that the two sides could not settle for a long time. Therefore, whether the treaty can be officially signed within this year will mainly depend on the political determination of the two sides.

China Proposes UNCED 'Green Fund'

*OW1808193690 Beijing XINHUA in English
2324 GMT 17 Aug 90*

[Text] Nairobi, August 17 (XINHUA)—China today proposed the establishment of a "green fund" to assist developing countries in planting trees, growing grass, protecting vegetation and combating soil erosion and desertification.

The proposal was put forward by the Chinese delegation at the first preparatory committee meeting of the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

This, the delegation said, will not only help offset the effects of global climate change, but will also facilitate solving of the pressing environmental problems facing the developing countries.

The Chinese delegation urged the UNCED secretariat to carry out a feasibility study on the fund and submit a report to the next session of the preparatory committee for further consideration.

It is essential to set up a global environment fund and other funds for specific purposes to help the developing countries in tackling global and local environmental problems, said the delegation.

The three-week-long meeting opened here on August 6.

'Roundup' Views Greek-U.S. Relations

*HK1708070790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Aug 90 p 6*

[“Roundup” by Wu Yingchun (0702 6601 2504): “Greek-U.S. Relations Have Turned from ‘Overcast’ to ‘Sunny’”]

[Text] The Greek Parliament recently approved a new agreement on cooperation in defense affairs signed between Greece and the United States. According to this agreement, which is scheduled to last eight years, the United States will close all military bases in Greece except for two major ones. It will also provide Greece with \$345-million-worth of military aid a year. The Greek Government held that the agreement will help improve the cooperative relations between the two countries. The U.S. Defense Secretary said it has laid a foundation for improving bilateral relations. But the main opposition party in Greece criticized it for “further bringing Greece into the orbit of the U.S. global strategy.”

This agreement is a continuation of an agreement on defense and economic cooperation signed between Greece and the United States in 1983. One year before the old agreement expired, both sides started negotiations on its continuation. Then the above agreement was reached after 20 rounds of talks, which took two years and seven months. After making an analysis of it, the

media held that the course of negotiations was a course in which Greek-U.S. relations had turned from "overcast" to "sunny."

Greece has long since regarded the United States as its main ally and relied on it to a great extent. The United States has also attached great importance to the strategic position of this country. It has established Naval and Air Force bases and deployed nuclear weapons there. However, Greek-U.S. relations were affected by the long-term discord between Greece and Turkey and the Cyprus issue. In 1981, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement assumed power under the anti-U.S. slogans such as "closing the U.S. military bases" and "dismantling nuclear weapons." The clashes between Greece and the United States also increased. There were often large-scale anti-U.S. demonstrations in Athens and around the U.S. military bases, demanding dismantling of the military bases. The personnel working for those bases were faced with a serious security problem. Almost every year some were killed or injured. The United States was quite dissatisfied with this. Moreover, on some major international issues, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement also held different views with the United States. The bilateral relations thus cooled down. Beginning from 1987, Greece and the United States held 17 rounds of talks on renewal of their defense agreement, but no results were ever achieved in one and a half years. Both sides could not but suspend the talks.

In April of this year, the New Democracy won the general election and assumed power. Unlike his predecessor Papandreu, the new prime minister, Mitsotakis, made up his mind to "repair" Greek-U.S. relations. The new government took the initiative and completed the Greece-U.S. talks on renewal of their defense agreement. Prime Minister Mitsotakis paid a visit to the United States in June, which was the first visit by a Greek Government leader in the past 26 years. Mitsotakis said the years when clashes often occurred in Greek-U.S. relations were over, and the road of friendship and cooperation had been paved. The United States also said that Greek-U.S. relations had a "new beginning."

It was out of its needs both at home and abroad that the New Democracy government of Greece had endeavored to improve Greek-U.S. relations.

Soon after assuming power, Mitsotakis, the new prime minister, declared that the first problem to solve was the economic problem. He was determined to "carry out a thorough reform" of the economy, otherwise the Greek economy would be out of control like in Latin American countries. The new government intends to implement an austerity policy. It has worked out a development scheme for Greek modernization. But it needs the financial aid from the United States and other Western countries. It was reported that the United States would send senior officials to visit Greece and discuss with the latter the possibility of large-scale investment. President Bush will also pay a return visit to Greece.

In foreign relations, the new government also wants to open up a new situation. It is trying to establish good relations with its neighboring Balkan states. It has emphasized dialogue with Turkey, so as to eliminate the existing differences, seek methods for a solution to the Cyprus issue, and urge Turkey to withdraw troops from Cyprus. The new government holds that the United States can play "a very important role" in this respect.

Greece is a NATO member situated in southern Europe. It occupies an important strategic position. Today, when violent changes are taking place in the European situation, the United States believes that retaining military bases in Greece is "of great importance." Thus, after the pro-Western new government assumed power, the United States also adopted positive actions to improve its relations with Greece. It is on such a background that the Greek-U.S. relations have turned from "overcast" to "sunny."

More on International Chinese Language Symposium

OW2008131690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1213 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that he hopes more foreigners will learn the Chinese language so that they can deepen their understanding of China.

He said that research into the teaching of the Chinese language will help promote friendship between the people of China and other countries, and benefit exchanges in science, technology and culture.

Addressing more than 300 Chinese teachers and specialists from 22 countries and regions attending the third international symposium on teaching Chinese as a foreign language here, he said that there are two ways to learn about China—one is through the Chinese language and the other is through foreign languages.

He said that most foreign friends rely on English or other foreign languages to learn about China.

But he expressed his hope that more and more people in other parts of the world would learn Chinese so that they can deepen their understanding of China.

Naturally, he said, the Chinese people should also learn foreign languages, so as to gain a better understanding of all other countries.

The symposium opened here August 16 and will close tomorrow.

International Qigong Symposium Slated for Nov

OW2108084990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0830 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)—An international symposium on Qigong health preservation will be held in Beijing in November this year.

Chinese and foreign scholars will hold discussions on Qigong skills and health preservation at the symposium, sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Traditional Medicine, the Beijing Professors Association and the Institute of Chinese Qigong Health Preservation.

China Applies for UN Mineral Exploration Status

*OW2108000690 Beijing XINHUA in English
2330 GMT 20 Aug 90*

[Text] United Nations, August 20 (XINHUA)—China today expressed its intention to apply for the United Nations' registration as a pioneer investor in sea-bed mineral exploration, a significant step to make it one of the major ocean mining countries in the world.

In a letter to the chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, China says it intends to submit its application because it has conducted surveys and prospecting activities for the mining of polymetallic nodules in the international sea-bed area of the Northeastern Pacific Ocean.

"As a result of these activities," said Chen Bingxin, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the preparatory commission's summer session, "Certain areas have been delineated for the purpose of registering a mine site with the preparatory commission under the regime for pioneer investors."

The letter, a two-page document, was submitted today to UN Under Secretary General Satya N. Nandan, who is also UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's special representative for the Law of the Sea.

Under a resolution adopted along with the Law of the Sea by the United Nations in 1982, countries which had already been made investment in exploration, research and development work relating to future sea-bed mining would be registered as "pioneer investors" by the commission and they would receive mining contracts from the international sea-bed authority.

The 1982 resolution, known as Resolutions II, also identifies as potential pioneer investors four consortia whose components come from one or more of a number of countries, including Belgium, Canada, Federal Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Britain, and the United States.

To qualify as a pioneer investor, the applicant has to have spent at least 30 million dollars on sea-bed activities as of January 1, 1983. Currently, France, India, Japan, and the Soviet Union, also identified by Resolution II as potential pioneer investors, have been registered.

Chen said China, as a prospective certifying state under Resolution II, has already undertaken consultations with certain other prospective certifying states to ensure that the area for which its application is to be made does not overlap with the areas of other potential applicants, a condition required by the commission.

He also said his delegation will officially submit its application to the commission later this week.

He Zhenliang Interested in OCA Presidency

*OW180801390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT
18 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 18 KYODO—Chinese Olympic Committee President He Zhenliang is interested in succeeding the late Shaykh Fahad of Kuwait as president of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA).

He told reporters Friday that he would be happy to succeed Fahad, who was killed in fighting following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait early this month, provided that "others recommend me for the post."

Saying OCA should be headed by a person suited to unify the conflicting interests of the whole region, he added, "If everyone supports me for the job, then I am willing to devote myself for the olympic movement in Asia."

OCA executives are expected to meet in Beijing on September 19 to choose an acting president. The new president and other officials will be chosen at the OCA General Assembly slated for September 27 and 28.

OCA Vice President Mohammad Hassan of Indonesia and International Olympic Committee (IOC) member Tan Seri Datuk Hamzah of Malaysia are also reportedly interested in the OCA presidential post, but OCA sources said he will receive the most support, mainly from East Asia, as long as he is eager to take the post.

Soviet Union

Ideas on Developing Sino-Soviet Border Trade

*SK2008082390 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 10 Jul 90 p 4*

[Article by Liu Guoxing (0491 0948 5281) on the "Longjiang Forum" column: "Ideas for Development of Sino-Soviet Border Trade"]

[Text] Changes in international economic relationships have provided new opportunities to the economic openness of the northern areas of our country; the movement to the north of the Asia-Pacific economic ring has provided new challenges; and the special environment for Heilongjiang's geographical position has also provided exceptional advantages to us. In such a situation, we may say that historical opportunities and severe challenges coexist, exceptionally advantageous conditions and stagnant development coexist, and the desire for opening up and restricting factors coexist. A pressing task for us at present is to seize opportunities, face up to challenges, quicken the pace in realizing an economic leap in the northern areas, and narrow the differences between northern and southern areas that have emerged

after reform and opening up so as to make contributions to the economic development of the country.

At present, bilateral trade is the major form of economic cooperation between China and the Soviet Union. Major problems in the current border trade are as follows: The currency of the two countries cannot be exchanged freely, both sides have yet to find a satisfactory form of trade, the structure of the commodities exported by our country is not very rational, and our demand for the technology and equipment of the Soviet Union cannot be effectively met due to acute competition in markets. Not covered by the state plan, transportation lines are in a short supply, which affects the delivery of goods. We also lack long-term plans for the economic and trade cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the organs for macro-control are far from being perfect. These problems call for our urgent study and solution.

Sino-Soviet economic cooperation involves a multitude of things. We can only offer some ideas from a strategic perspective for pertinent departments to use as reference to solve the problems.

1. We should adopt realistic measures to promote the development of Sino-Soviet border trade. We should first consolidate and expand barter trade and trade on credit, and allow the gradual increase of cash transactions. Several ways of settling accounts may coexist. Second, we should define the trade levels. At present, we may consider establishing three levels: state trade between governments; regional trade between provinces and oblasts; and border trade between border cities and towns. These three levels determine that there should also be three channels for the foreign trade: state-level foreign trade companies; provincial- and oblast-level foreign trade companies; and enterprise-level foreign trade companies of border cities and towns. Although state trade is the current major form, we should greatly promote the trade at the other two levels in the future development. Regional and enterprise foreign trade activities should be fairly independent, but macro-regulation and control must be strengthened. Third, we should strengthen construction of infrastructural facilities, mainly the transformation and expansion of transportation and telecommunications facilities and trade ports. The present transportation capacity of our province's main lines is very limited. In the future, we should greatly strengthen construction of the railways and highways in border areas, greatly develop air and pipeline transportation, transform and expand land outlets and ports, and solve the problem that loading and unloading techniques and ship berths cannot meet the needs in foreign trade. Fourth, we should increase the market capacity, and expand the scope of trade. The current barter trade in small quantity is only a beginning. In addition to developing the export of traditional commodities, we should in the future develop the export of labor service and technology. Due to Soviet Union's acute shortages of labor forces in its border areas, many new projects cannot be put into operation for a long period of time, and urgently needed material resources

cannot be developed and utilized in a timely manner. The abundant labor forces of our country happen to be able to make up the shortages. With a tradition of developing heavy industry on a priority basis, the Soviet Union is relatively weak in the study and application of light and textile industries, and foodstuffs industry, in which a market with a fairly large capacity will take shape.

2. We should expand the spheres of economic and technological cooperation. If expansion of border trade is the best choice for our country's economic ties with the Soviet Union in the near future, development of economic and technological cooperation will then be the best choice for deepening the economic ties. With a fairly solid industrial foundation, northeast China is an economically developed area of our country. Siberia and the Far East of the Soviet Union are the areas with the weakest industrial foundation which are waiting for development. Such circumstances provide a vast world for the economic and technological cooperation between both sides. It is predicted that after the mid-1990's, the Siberia and Far East areas of the Soviet Union will be able to increase their self-sufficient rate of consumer goods, and their long-term development plans will enter a stage for substantial development. By that time, our economic ties with the Soviet Union should change from the major form of barter trade to the major form of economic and technological cooperation.

A. Contract for Construction Projects. A failure in making infrastructural facilities meet the needs in economic development is a problem that the border areas of the Soviet Union cannot solve for a long period of time. We have great room for development in this field. The Siberia and Far East areas of the Soviet Union now have 80 million square meters of residential houses, and should increase the floor space by 165 million square meters by the end of this century in order to just about satisfy demands. If we can win the contracts for constructing a half of the floor space, we will be able to occupy the Far East construction market. In addition, we may cooperate with the Soviet side to undertake construction of productive infrastructural facilities and public facilities, such as highways, railways, bridges, factories, telecommunication lines, schools, hospitals and theaters.

B. Contract for opening up forests. Northeast China abounds with forest resources, but faces an increasingly serious crisis in forest resources due to excessive lumbering. However, the country's demand for timber is increasing instead of decreasing, and it takes a fairly long period of time for trees to grow. Sino-Soviet economic cooperation is a feasible way to resolve such a contradiction. The Siberia and Far East areas of the Soviet Union have a great number of trees to be cut, but cannot cut them due to shortages in the labor force. This urgently calls for economic cooperation. In the past few years, the Soviet side has already cooperated with Korea and Cuba to develop its forest resources. The countries exporting labor services undertook the felling and processing of timber,

and the Soviet side provided equipment, energy resources, and documents planning the lumbering. The timber thus produced is distributed according to a defined percentage. Such a manner of cooperation is also being adopted by our province, but the scope is very small. Therefore, we should further expand the cooperation.

C. Cooperation in establishing plants. As of now, the industrial raw materials produced by the Siberia and Far East areas of the Soviet Union have been delivered to its hinterland or exported to foreign countries virtually without being processed, or after simple processing. The transportation volume is large, transportation cost is high, marketing prices are low, and benefits are small. Our province has always been a raw material producing base with a weak processing industry, and has exported a large amount of primary products to outside the province. It is a common desire of the two sides to change such a situation. Such a situation will be greatly changed if we cooperate with the Soviet side to establish joint ventures, such as ore dressing plants, timber processing plants, fur and leather processing plants, beverage plants, combination furniture plants, soybean product plants, canned food plants and shipyards, in the border areas of the Soviet Union and northeast China to undertake the intensive processing of raw materials.

D. Scientific and technological cooperation. The Chinese and the Soviet Governments signed the "agreement on economic and technological cooperation," the "agreement on scientific and technological cooperation," the "agreement on establishing Sino-Soviet economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation committee," and agreements on carrying out technical transformation of 17 enterprises of our country. This was the turning point for both sides to use their respective scientific and technological advantages to carry out cooperation and technological exchange. We should strive to widely exchange our scientific research achievements and applied technology. For instance, we should import the frozen earth and plant cultivation technology from the Soviet Union, and our side may export to it the technology for the production of various kinds of foods, the technology for the production of traditional soybean products, the technology for fruit wine production, and the technology for the production of various natural beverages. In the future, various measures may also be adopted to conduct academic exchanges, send scholars to each other, decide on scientific research projects together, and send students to each other.

3. We should accelerate training of foreign-trade-oriented personnel. Our country's border trade with the Soviet Union has resumed after many years of suspension. In the past few years, development has been rapid, but a lack of trained personnel has become an increasingly conspicuous problem, which seriously affects the smooth development of border trade. Following the development of border trade, demands on the quality of managerial personnel will become higher and higher. Therefore, at present, we should exert great effort to train the managerial personnel for border trade, and

conduct training of incumbent personnel so as to meet the needs in development. The most pressing task for the present is to accelerate training of foreign-language personnel. Schools of higher learning should recruit more students for the discipline of Russian language, and middle schools should also increase their Russian language courses. We should open various forms of Russian language training classes, invite Russian language teachers from the Soviet side, and mobilize or use policies to attract Russian language personnel to return to the posts they were trained for, or to flow to northern China. We should familiarize some Russian language personnel with economic business, and establish economic universities aiming at promoting Sino-Soviet economic cooperation. We may consider establishing foreign trade institutes or international commercial institutes in Harbin first to train foreign-trade-oriented personnel who meet the needs in the economic cooperation of northeast Asia.

4. We should strive to extend the border economic cooperation to hinterland areas. Border economic cooperation should be extended to hinterland areas, and should become the "window" and link to international economic cooperation. The economic cooperation between northeast China and the Soviet Union has natural geographical advantages and a long history. As an outpost in Sino-Soviet economic ties, Heilongjiang Province should establish close cooperative ties with Jilin, Liaoning, north and central China, and southeast coastal areas in order to gradually establish a pattern for the trade with the Soviet Union and East European countries, which has our province in the forward position, and extends to hinterland areas at various levels.

Our country has established several special economic zones, which, however, are located in southeast coastal areas. These special economic zones have played a role in promoting the economic ties with the West, and Hong Kong and Macao. With regard to the economic ties with the Soviet Union and East European countries, we may consider establishing one or two special economic zones like Shenzhen in Heihe and other areas of Heilongjiang Province, gradually build Heilongjiang Province into a special zone like Guangdong Province, and also establish some corresponding economic development zones, export processing zones, and scientific and industrial park zones. In this way, our endeavor to associate with areas to the south of our province and open up to those to the north of the province will be carried out to the letter. To turn its Far East area into an export-oriented economic zone and an outpost in its opening to the Asia-Pacific region as soon as possible, the Soviet Union recently not only gave this area much preferential treatment in terms of investment and policies but adopted various measures to make it more known to the world. It again designated Nakhodka—a large port in Far East—as a free economic zone opened to the outside world. The Soviet Union has exerted plenty of realistic efforts to build export-oriented economic zones. If we fail to respond to this for a long period of time, it will be very

difficult for us to develop extensive border trade and economic and technological cooperation.

5. We should facilitate the establishment of the northeast Asia economic ring with the support of Sino-Soviet economic cooperation. As a large country with a population of 1.1 billion in Asia, our country has more than 1,000 km of coastal line facing the Pacific Ocean in its southeast area, and the market for the cooperation in the economic, trade, technological and resources fields between the mainland and the world is concentrated in the Asia-Pacific region at present, and will be so for some to come. Although our province is located in Asia, its superior conditions have not been developed, and it has not given play to its important role in the trend of establishing economic groups in the Asia-Pacific region. If we can successfully take advantage of the opportunity of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations to facilitate the establishment of the northeast Asian economic ring, we will be able to quickly raise our position taken shape in the international competition. Although our province is a late comer in the establishment of the Asia-Pacific economic ring, it can play a positive role in the establishment of the northeast Asia economic ring. For this reason, we should accelerate the Sino-Soviet cooperation, clear away the obstacles to it and, supported by regional economic cooperation, make the Sino-Soviet economic cooperation regular and universal.

Northeast Asia

Chen Xitong Meets With Japanese Friends

SK2108071590 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
27 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, met with some of the members of the Tokyo Prefectural youth ocean study delegation to China, led by Yokoda Seiji, vice governor of Toyko Prefecture, Japan. Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, also attended the meeting.

In the evening, Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, and Yokoda Seiji, vice governor of Toyko Prefecture, jointly signed an agreement at the Great Hall of the People, on "sending Beijing Municipal technical personnel to Toyko Prefecture to further their studies." Mayor Chen Xitong and leading comrades of the departments concerned, including Lu Yu, and Tie Ying, were also present at the signing ceremony.

DPRK Provincial Delegation Leaves Hohhot

SK2108072590 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 20 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] The goodwill delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] of the DPRK, which is headed by Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial WPK Committee, concluded its six-day visit to the autonomous region and left the city of Hohhot on 19 July.

During their visit in the autonomous region, the Korean delegation visited the Neimenggu Color Television Broadcasting Center, the region's second woolen mill, the regional academy of livestock science, the Hohhot city Youth Palace, the Ih Ju League sweater plant, the Baotou iron, steel, and rare-earth company, and some places of historic interest and scenic beauty. They also learned about the Ih Ju League's technologies of goat reproduction and management and the situation of animal husbandry production and herdsmen's livelihood in some localities.

Prior to their departure, Yim Hyong-ku, head of the Korean delegation, told the autonomous region's responsible comrades that through the visit, they had witnessed the gratifying achievements scored by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region under the correct CPC leadership and particularly the advanced technologies of scientific management over animal husbandry production, which they could make use of.

Upon departing from the city of Hohhot, the Korean guests were seen off at the airport by Liu Yunshan, member of the autonomous region's party Standing Committee and secretary general of the autonomous region's party committee; Nai Deng, assistant to the chairman of the autonomous region's People's Government; and Bai Yun, director of the autonomous region's foreign affairs office.

ROK, DPRK Talks Discussed

HK1708153790 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 32, 6 Aug 90 p 25

[("Special Dispatch" from Pyongyang by Zhang Jinfang (1728 6930 5364): "North and South Korea Sign Agreement After Talks Between Premiers")]

[Text] Representatives of North and South Korea at the vice-ministerial level, who made their eighth preparatory contact in the armistice village of Panmunjom on 26 July, officially signed an agreement on a high-level meeting to be attended by delegations headed by the North and South Korean premiers. According to this agreement, the premiers of both sides will hold high-level talks in Seoul and Pyongyang from 4 to 7 September and 16 to 19 October respectively, to discuss the issues of ceasing political and military confrontation and realizing multi-aspect exchanges and cooperation. This will be the first meeting ever held between North and South Korean premiers and the highest-level meeting so far between the two sides.

Early last year, North and South Korea began deliberating and holding preparatory negotiations to arrange talks between the premiers of both sides. On 16 January last year, Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the North, sent a letter to Kang Yong-hun, prime minister of the South, suggesting that both sides form their own delegations headed by their premiers, including military figures with real power, and hold high-level political and military talks to discuss the issue of ceasing political and military

confrontation. A week later, Kang Yong-hun replied expressing agreement on holding preparatory negotiations for the purpose of arranging talks between premiers. Since 8 February last year, the North and South Korean delegations have been holding negotiations in turn in the "Home of Peace" on the south side of Panmunjom and the "Pavilion of Reunification" on the North side. In the space of one and a half years, a total of eight preparatory meetings and two contacts by functionaries were held between the two sides. There has been a great divergence of views on various issues, such as the name of the premiers talks and the topics for discussion, and the negotiations reached an impasse on many occasions. Nevertheless, thanks to concerted efforts and mutual concessions the two sides have finally reached a consensus on all issues and signed an agreement on holding premier level talks.

Korea has been split for fully 45 years. The people of South and North Korea, especially the 10 million separated families and relatives, strongly call for an end to the split and peaceful reunification of the country. They hope the South and the North will hold dialogues and improve their relations. In recent years North Korea has, on many occasions, made public its important general and specific policies on dialogues and reunification and put forward a series of proposals. The Workers Party and government leaders, and responsible persons in social organizations, in the north have all put forward the need to realize the reunification of the country in the 1990's. People from all strata in South Korea have unceasingly launched various activities to show their desire to bring about reunification at an early date. The realization of meetings between the North and South Korean premiers conforms to the strong desire of the people of the North and the South for dialogues and reunification.

That North and South Korean premiers are to hold talks indicates that relations between the North and the South, and the cause of reunification, will enter a new phase. When holding talks, North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk will go to Seoul and South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun will come to Pyongyang. Panmunjom, which has been closed for many years, will thus open its door and contacts between the two sides will further increase. An air bridge will be put up between Pyongyang and Seoul to take representatives of both sides across the military demarcation line. Shuttling between the two political centers of the North and the South, the two premiers will kindle the flames of reunification among the people of the North and the South, further pushing forward the cause of reunification.

However, since Korea has been split for a long time, a great gap lies between the two sides in terms of thinking, conviction, and system. To narrow this gap will obviously be an arduous system engineering project. The issues of ceasing political and military confrontation and realizing multi-aspect exchanges and cooperation will be discussed during the talks. Though a consensus has been reached on these two major subjects in writing, the previous preparatory negotiations show that the main

attention of the south is on realization of multi-aspect cooperation and exchanges while the north favors ceasing political and military confrontation first. The subject of ceasing political and military confrontation may include such issues as withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea, cutting the Armed Forces of both sides by stages, calling off large-scale military maneuvers, demolishing the concrete wall on the south side of the military demarcation line and the wire entanglement on the north side, and repealing relevant laws which obstruct mutual contacts and exchanges. To this day, each side still sticks to its own views on these issues and can hardly iron out differences in a short time. A total withdrawal of U.S. troops is not only opposed by the South Korean authorities, but the American troops themselves have no such intention; there are no indications that the annual large-scale military maneuvers jointly held by the United States and South Korea are going to be called off; and the North persistently calls for the demolition of the concrete wall on the south side of the military demarcation line while the South denies the existence of this wall. Recently, the other issue of North and South Korea joining the United Nations has arisen. The South proposes that both the North and the South simultaneously or South Korea separately joining the United Nations; the North, while opposing the idea of both sides simultaneously or one side separately joining the United Nations, advocates that both sides join the United Nations as one member country. Such instances are legion and the two premiers will be faced with arduous and complicated tasks during the talks. The path of the talks will not be smooth. Another important subject at the talks, namely, "realizing multi-aspect cooperation and exchanges," coincides with a recent hot topic on both sides, namely "free contacts and an all-round opening up." On 1 January this year, DPRK President Kim Il-song first put forward the idea of free contacts and an all-round opening up between the North and the South, but he linked this proposition with the demolition of the concrete wall. Keeping silent about demolishing the concrete wall, South Korea only consents to the idea of free contacts and an all-round opening up. South Korean "President" No Tae-u further proposed on 20 July that residents of both sides come and go freely via Panmunjom on 15 August Korean Independence Day, as well as other national festivals, this year. In reply, North Korea demanded that some major obstacles hindering free contacts be removed, such as demolishing the wall, repealing the "State Security Law" of South Korea, and releasing those detained on charges of visiting the North. It is estimated that the premiers of both sides will discuss such issues as bilateral cooperation, exchanges, and free contacts. However, these issues cannot be resolved in one move.

In any case, to hold talks between North and South Korea is, after all, better than not to hold them. The issue of Korean reunification will be resolved sooner or later and only through talks can the two sides narrow the gap between them and arrive at a consensus on more issues. So long as the delegations headed by the North and

South Korean premiers observe the basic spirit of the "Joint Declaration of the South and the North" and are frank and sincere with each other, they are sure to gradually remove obstacles and create favorable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Cambodian Prime Minister Arrives in Beijing

OW2008144190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1430 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)—Son Sann, prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia, arrived here tonight by plane.

Greeting him at the airport were Xu Dunxin, assistant foreign minister of China, and Chan Youran, Cambodian ambassador to China.

Thailand Urges Cambodian SNC Establishment

OW2108074490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0715 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Bangkok, August 21 (XINHUA)—Thailand would like to see the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia to be set up as soon as possible, Thai Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Kasem S. Kasemsri said here today.

Upon his departure for Beijing, Kasem told XINHUA at the airport that the Thai Foreign Ministry delegation will exchange views on the Cambodia conflict with Chinese Foreign Ministry officials.

He also said that during his stay in Beijing, he will meet with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who is in the Chinese capital to preside over a meeting of leaders of the three-party resistance coalition of Cambodia.

Thailand has expressed the hope that the three Cambodian parties and the Phnom Penh regime will participate in another informal meeting to settle the Cambodia problem, he said, adding that the Supreme National Council in Cambodia should be set up as soon as possible.

On Chinese Premier Li Peng's recent talks with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan here, Kasem said the two premiers reached identical views on the Cambodia issue. It is a good thing that the two countries will continue to cooperate and consult each other in the future, he added.

The Chinese premier visited Thailand on August 13-14 at the invitation of the Thai prime minister.

Near East & South Asia

More Chinese Citizens Leave Kuwait

OW2008154390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1335 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 20 Aug (XINHUA)—According to a dispatch from Kuwait, another group of Chinese personnel in Kuwait, totalling 1,818, was evacuated from Kuwait this morning. They will return home via Iraq and Jordan.

This is the second evacuation arranged by the Chinese Embassy in Kuwait, following the evacuation of the first group of 97 Chinese personnel on 19 August. Iraqi authorities have issued special permits for passage to Chinese personnel.

According to authorities, when Iraqi troops occupied Kuwait on 2 August, there were nearly 5,000 Chinese citizens in Kuwait; the overwhelming majority were living and working there. Meanwhile, relevant Chinese organs in Kuwait are making positive efforts to arrange for their return home in the near future.

Of the personnel evacuated today, 138 are technicians for the "China Engineering Company, Taiwan" and their dependents. The Chinese Embassy has assisted them in leaving Kuwait.

Syrian Prime Minister Meets Economic Delegation

OW2108045790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0645 GMT 20 Aug 90

[By reporter Gu Zhenglong (7357 2973 7893)]

[Text] Damascus, 20 Aug (XINHUA)—Syrian Prime Minister al-Zu'bi today received a Chinese Government economic delegation, led by Li Lanqing, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The two sides exchanged views on further strengthening bilateral economic and technological cooperation.

Prime Minister al-Zu'bi spoke highly of Sino-Syrian cooperation. He said that China's economic assistance to Syria is an example of cooperation in the Third World and the prospects for Sino-Syrian economic and technological cooperation are good.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on 15 August. It has held several talks with Syrian departments concerned. The two sides signed an agreement on China's extending a loan to Syria.

Pakistan President Meets Nuclear Industry Group

OW2108040390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0619 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Aug (XINHUA)—Pakistani President Ishaq Khan received a visiting delegation from

China's nuclear industry on 19 August. The two sides discussed cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

During the meeting, the Chinese delegation conveyed to President Ishaq Khan the regards of President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng. President Ishaq Khan also asked the delegation to convey his regards to President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on 13 August. It is led by Chen Zhaobo, vice president of China National Nuclear Industry Corporation.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mozambique's Mocumbi Arrives for Six-Day Visit

*OW2108181190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0712 GMT 20 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)—Mozambique Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi arrived here today for a six-day official visit at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

Qian greeted Mocumbi at the airport along with Mozambique Ambassador to China Daniel Saul Mbanze and Beijing-based envoys of African countries.

Meets With Qian Qichen

*OW2108074090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0710 GMT 21 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)—In talks here today with visiting Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stressed the importance of sticking to the five principles of peaceful coexistence in state-to-state relations under present international conditions.

Qian said: "Tension often occurs when these principles are violated."

The two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the two countries and pledged to make further efforts for their growth.

They also exchanged views on the international situation, especially the situation of Southern Africa.

Qian paid tribute to the Government of Mozambique for its efforts to seek national development in accordance with the actual conditions of the country.

12 Chinese Arrive in Sierra Leone From Liberia

*OW2008130090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1206 GMT 20 Aug 90*

[Text] Freetown, August 19 (XINHUA)—More than 800 foreigners including 12 overseas Chinese evacuated yesterday by the U.S. Navy from war-torn Liberia arrived in Freetown, Sierra Leone, today.

The foreigners, most of them Lebanese were taken by U.S. helicopters from Monrovia [words indistinct] to Navy ships waiting off the Liberian coast and then carried by ships to Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Situation in Monrovia remains tense with shootings continuing day and night. The city has no running water, and electricity for more than one month and many people died of starvation.

CPC Delegation Arrives in Cameroon

*OW2108041490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0047 GMT 21 Aug 90*

[Text] Yaounde, August 20 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Communist Party (CPC) delegation led by Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department under the CPC Central Committee, arrived here this afternoon for a goodwill visit.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Rally of the Cameroonian People (DRCP), the Chinese delegation came here to promote cooperation and boost the traditional friendship between the two parties, said Mrs. Zang Nguele Rose, head of the DRCP delegation and member of the DRCP Central Committee, who greeted the Chinese delegation at the airport.

Before Cameroon, the CPC delegation had already visited Cape Verde and Niger.

Xi Zhongxun Hosts Dinner for Kenyan Delegation

*OW1708182390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1019 GMT 17 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA)—Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with and gave a dinner for a delegation from the Kenya African National Union (KANU) here this evening.

KANU is the ruling party in Kenya. The delegation is led by George Ndotto, member of the KANU National Control Committee, and minister of reclamation of arid, semi-arid and barren land. Since their arrival August 6, they have visited Beijing, Ningbo, Hangzhou and Shanghai to study China's political system and economic development.

Senegal National Assembly Delegation To Visit

*OW1708152890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1154 GMT 17 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the National Assembly of Senegal headed by Abdoul Aziz Ndao, president of the National Assembly, will pay a goodwill visit to China from August 20 to 26, according to the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

The delegation is invited by the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

Vice Foreign Minister Visits Rwanda 15-17 Aug

*OW1908121790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1439 GMT 18 Aug 90*

[Text] Kigali, 17 Aug (XINHUA)— Rwandan President Habyarimana said on 16 August: "The Rwandan people and I are very pleased and satisfied with the fruitful cooperation between China and Rwanda in various fields. I hope that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will strengthen with each passing day."

President Habyarimana made these remarks when he received Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang, who was on a working visit here.

Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang spoke highly of the Rwandan Government's attention to national unity and economic development at home and its nonaligned, good-neighbor foreign policy. He also briefed President Habyarimana on China's domestic situation and its views on major international issues.

Chinese Ambassador to Rwanda Tian Yimin was present at the meeting.

Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang visited Rwanda from 15 to 17 August at the invitation of Casimir Bizimungu, Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. During his visit, Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang held talks with Minister Bizimungu on international issues of mutual concern and on bilateral relations. He also met with the minister of health and the minister of youth and the associated movement on separate occasions.

Niger President Meets Visiting CPC Delegation

*OW1808192590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0052 GMT 18 Aug 90*

[Text] Lome, August 17 (XINHUA)—General Ali Saibou, president of the Republic of Niger and leader of the ruling party of Niger, met with a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in Niamey today.

The Chinese delegation is led by Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department.

According to Chinese Embassy sources in Niamey, Saibou, who is president of the Commission of National Movement for the Society of Development of Niger, expressed satisfaction over the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Niger and China and between the two parties.

He expressed the hope that these relations will further develop in the future.

During its stay in Niger since August 11, the Chinese CCP delegation has exchanged with leaders of the Niger party experiences in party work and signed with the Niger party a protocol on cooperation between the two parties.

The Chinese delegation will leave Niger tomorrow.

State Councillor Meets Comoros Official

*OW1808191890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0641 GMT 18 Aug 90*

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Chen Junsheng met Daoud Attoumane, state secretary for Arab and Islamic affairs of Comoros, here today.

Daoud Attoumane is here as guest of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council.

West Europe

XINHUA Praises West European Coordination

*OW2008223690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1542 GMT 15 Aug 90*

[“News Analysis: Coordination of West European Stand on Strengthening Defense—by XINHUA reporter Sun Weiwei (1327 4850 0251)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Brussels, 15 Aug (XINHUA)—Faced with a continuously tense situation in the Gulf, last weekend the European Community held a special foreign ministers' conference to coordinate and discuss the 12 countries' common positions in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Immediately afterwards, the Western European Union [WEU], a military organization that includes nine member-nations of the EC, announced that it will hold a ministerial meeting in Paris 20-21 August to establish the appropriate positions and necessary actions to be taken by West Europe in the Gulf conflict. The above-mentioned actions of the West European nations, whose purposes are to strengthen the coordination of security and defense policies, have attracted attention.

People are aware that on 10 August, West Europe and the United States discussed the Gulf conflict as it concerned NATO. Although they have been “completely unanimous” on issues such as sanctions against Iraq, subsequent events show that the United States and West Europe have not shared harmonious views on certain specific actions.

First of all, even though in principle the United States and West Europe have no disagreements on sending troops to the Gulf to implement sanctions against Iraq, they have differences on the mechanism for coordinating their actions. At NATO's meeting last week, U.S. Secretary of State Baker tried to convince the West European allies to expand NATO's functions to include a role as a consultative organization for all political and military actions of its member nations, whereby it would undertake the coordination of Western sanctions against Iraq. However, this proposal was categorically rejected by West European countries such as France, Belgium, and Holland, which maintain that the conflict in the Gulf is beyond the scope of NATO's defenses and emphasize

that the WEU is the most qualified to organize West European countries' military actions in the Gulf. Although countries such as France, Belgium, and the Netherlands have sent warships to the Gulf, all have specifically announced that their warships' actions will be ultimately decided by the WEU conference.

On the other hand, West Europe's attitude is different from that of the United States in that it does not wish to be directly involved militarily in the Gulf conflict. In a joint statement released last weekend, EC foreign ministers announced: "The EC and its member nations hope to maintain close relations with the governments of the Arab countries and support the governments of these countries in all their efforts to reduce tension and restore the principles of the international laws." This shows that West European countries favor the solution of letting Arab countries solve their own internal conflicts, in order to avoid a situation whereby Europeans would join an "expedition" to Arab countries and cause anti-European sentiments in the Middle East. This is also the very consideration that has made most West European countries extremely cautious when participating in military actions in the Gulf. For instance, France has specifically stated that it does not agree with the U.S. naval "blockade" of Iraq but is merely willing to undertake the responsibility of treating Iraq as a "forbidden trade zone" in accordance with a UN resolution.

Besides, some West European countries have given their full attention to providing economic support to Arab countries. As a result, the EC's foreign minister's meeting decided to increase assistance to Jordan and expedite negotiations with the six Gulf countries on agreements for establishing free trade, so as to reduce as much as possible economic losses to these countries caused by the conflict in the Gulf.

The stands and measures of West European countries in dealing with the conflict in the Gulf show that on major international political and military issues, various West European countries have no intention of blindly following the U.S. position but hope to establish their own independent strategies on the basis of their own self-interests. Especially noteworthy is the expansion of the EC's political functions. The fact that the 12 countries coordinated their positions in the Gulf conflict ahead of NATO indicates that the scope of their discussions has extended to security and military areas. This step by the EC toward political integration is of far-reaching significance. Observers maintain that if the WEU can successfully coordinate West European military actions, it will surely foster closer relations with the EC. An independent system of cooperation in European defense would thus be developed and strengthened.

China Takes Part in Izmir Trade Fair

*OW2108011890 Beijing XINHUA in English
2358 GMT 20 Aug 90*

[Text] Ankara, August 20 (XINHUA)—The 59th Izmir International Fair opened this evening in the Aegean

tourist city of Izmir, with 756 foreign and local firms participating, the state-run TV reported.

Turkish Industry and Trade Minister Sukru Yurur said at the opening ceremony that the Izmir International Fair will contribute to the development of the Turkish economy.

Twenty-eight foreign countries including China, Federal Germany, and the U.S., are taking part in the fair which will end on September 3.

Envoy, Swiss President Discuss Developing Ties

*OW1808192890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0050 GMT 18 Aug 90*

[Text] Berne, August 17 (XINHUA)—Swiss Federal President Arnold Koller and head of Federal Foreign Affairs Department Rene Felber said here today that Switzerland will continue to develop friendly relations with China.

Koller Monday met the outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland Cai Fangbai, who delivered a message of greetings from Chinese Chairman Yang Shangkun, while Felber held talks with Cai today.

Cai is to leave his post for home in a few days.

Latin America & Caribbean

Venezuela Considers Increasing Oil Production

*HK2108122290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Aug 90 p 7*

[“Roundup” by staff reporter Zhu Manting (2612 3341 1656): “Uphold Unity and Coordinate Actions”]

[Text] Caracas, 11 Aug (RENMIN RIBAO)—Taking the opportunity offered by their attendance at the inaugural ceremony of Colombian President Gavira in Bogota, Venezuelan President Perez met with U.S. Vice President Quayle over the oil issue. After the meeting, the press rumored that Venezuela would increase oil production. Following this, U.S. President Bush made a speech urging other OPEC members to consider increasing oil production as Venezuela did. Under these circumstances, more discussions about whether Venezuela will take the lead in exceeding the OPEC production limit have come up. Therefore, how Venezuela will pursue its oil policy has become more noticeable.

On 9 August, President Perez delivered a speech reiterating that the Venezuelan Government supported the recent appeal of the OPEC chairman, and did not agree to the practice that individual member states increase production unilaterally. He also said that OPEC would convey the idea to developed countries and oil-consuming countries that it would take a cooperative attitude, but not a speculative one. Up to the present time, Venezuela has further elaborated that it will

uphold the stand of maintaining internal solidarity within OPEC and of making efforts to stabilize oil prices.

The Iraqi military occupation of Kuwait has pushed up oil prices on the international oil market to another record height since 1986. Since the United States, Western Europe, and Japan have already started imposing sanctions on Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil exports, oil is running short on the international market. This makes Venezuelan oil suddenly important on the international market. According to relevant experts' analyses, of all oil-producing countries, non-OPEC countries have very limited potential to increase oil production. Therefore, oil production increases mainly depend on OPEC countries. However, most Middle Eastern OPEC countries are located in regions near the Gulf where the situation is tense now. Once the dispute on the Gulf intensifies, oil supplies from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates will definitely be affected. By comparison, with a daily production of approximately 2 million barrels as the basis, Venezuela can expand output by 500,000 barrels immediately. This amount is approximately the same as what the United States has stopped importing from Iraq and Kuwait. Moreover, Venezuela has the geographical advantage of being near the United States. Therefore, in finding a solution to the problem of possible oil shortages, the United States has placed a great hope on Venezuela.

It is self-evident that in the face of the drastic rises in oil prices at a time when Venezuela is able to increase production, the Venezuelan Government is experiencing internal pressures to increase revenues, while externally there is the prospect that the United States will expand oil needs. Venezuela takes a very calm attitude and has the strategic foresight by insisting on maintaining solidarity within OPEC, playing a role in regulating market prices, and vigorously stabilizing oil prices.

The fact that OPEC countries hope that oil prices will remain stable is also based on this judgment: There have not been fundamental changes in the supply-demand relations on the international oil market. Price hikes on the market have mainly been caused by speculative psychological factors. It is generally estimated that the United States, Western Europe, and Japan have large oil reserves. If oil import is stopped, they can hold out consumption for another two to three months. By insisting on not rashly increasing oil production under the present situation, OPEC countries also intend that a portion of oil reserves of the West can be channeled onto the market. The fact that Venezuela stresses that it will coordinate a stand with OPEC countries and seek a cooperative attitude with industrialized countries instead of seeking immediate interests is, after all, a wise move.

Political & Social**Text of Li Peng's 19 Aug Youth Meeting Speech**

*OW2008141890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1227 GMT 19 Aug 90*

[Congratulatory speech by Li Peng at the First Session of the 7th Committee of the All-China Youth Federation and the 21st Congress of the All-China Students' Federation on 19 August 1990]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA)—Young friends, students, and comrades:

The 1st Session of the 7th Committee of the All-China Youth Federation and the 21st Congress of the All-China Students' Federation opened today. These are two grand meetings on which young people throughout the country are focusing their attention. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend our warm congratulations to the two meetings; our cordial regards to the committee members and delegates attending the meetings, to young people of various nationalities working on various fronts and in various circles, and to college and middle school students across the country as well as students studying abroad; and our best wishes for young compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and young countrymen residing abroad.

The central leading collective, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the core, has persistently integrated Marxism with China's concrete practice and ushered in a new period of socialist modernization in our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee. The younger generation in our country, which grew up with great change, has been following the party in forging ahead and making a positive contribution to carrying out the four modernizations and revitalizing China. Young workers, peasants, and intellectuals played a role as a vital new force in economic construction, reform, opening to the outside world, and the building of a spiritual civilization. They have achieved extraordinary successes in their ordinary posts. In the struggle to defend and build the motherland and maintain social stability, young officers and men of the People's Liberation Army have willingly devoted their youth and shed their blood for the people. Large numbers of young people have made contributions and creations everywhere on the motherland's 9.6 square kilometers of territory. Young heroes, models, and advanced persons who have come to the fore one after another on various fronts for years are all outstanding representatives of the young people of the present age. Facts fully show that young people of the present age are able to develop their abilities to the full. They are full of promise and are growing into a new, well-disciplined generation with lofty ideals, morals, and culture.

Here, I also want to mention the progress made by young students. Large numbers of young students have improved their ability to distinguish between right and

wrong, politically, and their consciousness toward maintaining social stability through study and tempering. Many new phenomena occurred on the campuses: Some students organized themselves to study the works of Marx, Lenin, and Mao Zedong; some vigorously made social investigations in order to acquaint themselves with the conditions of the country as well as of the workers and peasants; some enthusiastically took part in the construction of key projects or in social labor for the public good; and others strove to apply what they had learned to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reform. Such changes show that the broad masses of Chinese young students are completely trustworthy. The changes also show that the key to the healthy growth of young students lies in the party's correct guidance.

The world has entered the 1990's. The next decade is a crucial stage for achieving our country's general strategic goal of socialist modernization as well as a critical period in determining whether the Chinese nation will rise or decline, or will be honored or disgraced in the next century. The most important thing is that we handle our domestic affairs well, no matter how the international political situation changes; no matter what contradictions or troubles [kun rao 0938 2371] arise, the basic line of persisting in carrying out economic construction as the central task, upholding the four cardinal principles, and persisting in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world must remain unchanged, and so will the three-step strategic goal for economic development in our country. What are we relying on to realize this great blueprint? We are relying on reform and opening to the outside world, on scientific and technological progress, and on making full use of our favorable political conditions. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "Our might will be very great with reform, modern science, and technology plus our stress on politics." What should young people do under such new historical conditions? We maintain that under the leadership of the new central leading collective, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, young people of all nationalities and in all circles should unite as one and continue to strive for the realization of our common ideal—building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is the historic mission of the young people of the present age.

Young people must bring their merits and strengths into full play, overcome their faults and weaknesses, remodel their subjective world, and grow up through practice in order to shoulder this great historic mission and change the objective world. I particularly hope you will all keep on making new efforts in the four aspects of patriotism, unity, study, and pioneering.

First, warmly cherish the motherland and develop the glorious traditions of patriotism. Patriotism, as a tremendous spiritual force, has shown great rallying force and vitality in safeguarding the motherland's reunification, resisting foreign aggression, and promoting social progress in the long process of China's historical development. Patriotism has played the same distinct role

among Chinese youth. During the 4 May Movement, tens of millions of ardent young people regarded national affairs as their duty and heroically struggled against the powers to save the nation. In the process of creating and building New China, countless revolutionary martyrs donated all they had since their boyhoods for the sake of the nation in a crisis. They also fought bloody battles. In the period of socialist construction, hundreds of millions of young people with lofty ideals made their home wherever they were and arduously did pioneering work in order to shake off the motherland's poverty and backwardness. Young people must study history to deeply understand the motherland's past and present, inherit and develop the glorious tradition of patriotism, correctly grasp the connotation of patriotism in the new period, and lay their patriotic fervor on a still more solid foundation. Fundamentally speaking, the future and destiny of young people are closely bound up with the country's honor or disgrace, rise or decline. Young people should work with a willingness to make the country strong when faced with the motherland's current situation, which is backward in many aspects, and the difficulties and problems existing in real life. Their patriotic zeal should be transformed into realistic action to struggle for the construction of a socialist motherland.

Second, maintain stability and consolidate and develop a stable and unified political situation. China is still a developing country. Stability, reform, and development must be united well and promote each other. The maintenance of stability is an overriding task. Without stability, reform and development are out of the question, much less improvement of the people's lives and carrying out young people's ideal, high aspirations. Today, maintaining stability and consolidating and developing a stable and unified political situation are still of the most important significance. All young people and students, who have patriotic zeal and a sense of social responsibility, should play a model role in maintaining stability. They should not comment nor do anything unfavorable to stability. They also should actively publicize the importance of maintaining stability and dare to struggle against words and deeds that jeopardize stability. Our stability is one full of life and vitality. Our set goal is to create a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness. Construction and reform require the participation of the vast numbers of young people. The improvement of all work calls for young people's ideas. We welcome your suggestions made through normal democratic channels and based on a sense of responsibility to the country and the nation. By doing so, stability will remain unaffected. Your suggestions are needed to achieve a permanent great order and stability across the land.

Third, it is necessary to study diligently in order to master real skills for the four modernizations. Science and technology are advancing by leaps and bounds in today's world. Science and technology and labor quality in China are playing a greater part in China's comprehensive national strength and economic staying power. It

will be hard for our nation to find a place among the advanced nations of the world if we fail to promote science and technology in the face of such severe challenges. We will experience a hard time finding our proper place in future society if we, as citizens, do not have knowledge and technology. Contemporary youths will be a main force in creating the world of the 21st century. Youths must value their prime time, study and practice hard, and climb the high peak of science, technology, and culture with great will power. At present, the state is trying hard to change irrational phenomena such as unfair social distribution. Learning is useful. Our contributions to the people and society will be greater if we have more knowledge. Those who make contributions to society through hard work will receive the approval and reward they deserve. We should not only study knowledge in books, but also actively participate in social practice to gain the ability to solve real problems. We shall not only upgrade our work ability, but also our ideology, political consciousness, and moral discipline. Efforts must be made to study Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and works by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in order to gradually master the Marxist world view and methodology, deepen our understanding of the party's basic line of "one center and two basic points," improve our ability to oppose "peaceful evolution," and resist the influence of bourgeois liberalization. Young students must take part in social practice and learn from workers and peasants, who have practical experience. They should derive nourishment from people's activities in creating history and improving their ability.

Fourth, it is necessary to work hard, lead a plain life, perform meritorious deeds, and develop a career in your field. Our country has a large population and poor foundation on which to start. We can catch up with the level of advanced nations only through hard work and plain living. We should promote the spirit of hard work and plain living even after we improve our economy and living standards. Hard work and plain living are principles we should insist on for a long time to come in our effort to modernize the whole society. As far as the great masses of youth are concerned, hard working and plain living means working industrially, leading a thrifty life, and opposing waste and luxury. More importantly, it also means making more contributions to and creating more wealth for society through hard work. Youths numbering 300 million in all walks of life should proceed, like Lei Feng, from oneself, from the present time, and from minor work. They should learn and love their trade. They should not dislike and avoid common and trivial jobs. They should begin from the start and do a good job in their own trade, no matter how arduous it might be, to realize their goals. In order to increase economic returns in enterprises, upgrade agriculture, tackle key problems in science and technology, solve problems in a drive to reform, open up to the outside world, and promote economic and social progress, we need great masses of youths who are determined and brave to shoulder their responsibility. These youths

should be practical, creative, and hardworking in performing meritorious deeds and developing their own careers.

Both the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation are mass bodies for young people led by the party. The All-China Youth Federation is also a patriotic young people's united front organization. The All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation have made unremitting efforts on a long term basis with the Communist Youth League [CYL]. These groups played an important role in the Chinese nation's independence and freedom and the motherland's prosperity over the past dozens of years. In the new historical period, the party and state earnestly hope that you will keep on holding high the banners of patriotism and socialism; unite extensively with the vast number of youths and students; bring into full play the role of bridges and links between the party and government on the one hand and young people and students on the other; lead them to advance bravely and grow up healthily; work hard to build socialism with Chinese characteristics; achieve the motherland's reunification; promote friendship between the Chinese, foreign people, and young people; and safeguard world peace. All party committees and governments must pay great attention to and show concern for the work of the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation, spare no effort to create good working conditions for them, and offer necessary social support.

Young friends, fellow students, and comrades! Comrade Mao Zedong compared the young people to the sun at eight or nine in the morning, and said: "The world belongs to you. China's future belongs to you." History will not and cannot bypass the young people of any generation. Young people always have to push history forward with their creativity. The burden is heavy and the road is long for the young people of this generation in our country, living at the turn of the century. The party and the people have great expectations of you and the 21st century is calling you. I am sure you will certainly make heroic achievements worthy of the expectations of our great socialist motherland, the people, and our times.

I anticipate and wish the two meetings great success!

All-China Youth Federation Session Coverage

Report on Session

HK2108025090 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 21 Aug 90 p 10

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] The number of Hong Kong delegates attending the annual session of the Seventh National Congress of the All-China Youth Federation has been increased in an effort to promote exchanges in the run-up to 1997.

The federation opened its annual session on Sunday, together with the All-China Students' Federation in Zhongnanhai.

In an opening speech to the conference, Chinese Premier Li Peng urged young people to maintain a patriotic enthusiasm.

He also offered his warm regards to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan delegates.

Wu Junjie, assistant head of Youth Work Office of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA News Agency, said yesterday that Beijing had decided to invite more delegates from Hong Kong "because of the special situation in the territory."

"There were only seven Hong Kong delegates attending the last conference but the number increased to 13 this time.

"Among them are Fok Chun-wan, executive director of Henry Fok Estates Limited; Wong Mankong, managing director of Chung Wah Shipbuilding and Engineering Company; Lam Shong-ye, vice chairman of Hong Kong's Federation of Trade Unions; and pop singer Cheung Ming-man."

Beijing's decision to increase the number of Hong Kong delegates to the conference was aimed at strengthening youth contacts with Hong Kong with the approach of 1997.

"One important criteria for Beijing's selection of the Hong Kong delegates was their contribution in promoting mutual exchanges and communications between youths in the two places," said Mr. Wu.

"The Hong Kong delegates are also expected to present their views in this field while attending the meeting."

Beijing has paid special concern to its youth work since last year's crackdown on the student-led pro-democracy movement. Many senior party and government leaders attended the opening ceremony of the conference, including party chief Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, chairman of the National People's Congress Wan Li, Politburo Standing Committee members Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping and Li Ruihuan.

Observers said the high profile appearances by so many party and state leaders showed Beijing's effort to unite young people, many of whom took part in last year's pro-democracy movement.

Mr. Li, in his speech to the conference, praised young people as "truly trustworthy" since they "have strengthened their ability to distinguish between right and wrong politically and raised their consciousness on the importance of maintaining social stability."

After last year's June 4 crackdown, an indoctrination campaign to instil Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought was introduced at campuses across China. Authorities

also instructed students and graduates to take a bigger part in "social investigation" and other activities.

First year students at Beijing University, a hotbed of last year's student movement, were required to undergo a year's military training.

Mr. Li praised such activities as a sign of young people's changing attitudes, saying such changes proved that the "healthy development" of young people rests on correct guidance from the party.

Mr. Li said that the historical mission of youth now was to unite and struggle to build socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the party.

Spreading Influence Praised

OW2008183490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1345 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)—The All-China Youth Federation is increasing its influence among the world's youth organizations, Liu Yandong, chairwoman of the federation, said here today.

She told a working conference of [words indistinct] that it now has some four million members throughout China. It also has established ties with more than 1,000 youth organizations in some 140 countries worldwide, she noted.

Liu said that the federation is also developing ties with youth organizations in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao despite differences in ideology.

She urged the federation to do its best to help young people in China in solving the problems in their work and life.

Li Peng Urges Efforts To Eradicate Illiteracy

OW2008130890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1211 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng today called for further efforts to be made in the battle against illiteracy, now afflicting 220 million people in China.

Li said that the elimination of illiteracy is an important part of the battle to help improve the quality of the Chinese nation and advance the modernization program.

Addressing delegates to a national gathering on this problem from all parts of the country, Li said that the efforts to eliminate illiteracy should focus on economically underdeveloped regions, and rural areas in particular.

The premier called for special efforts to help women escape illiteracy.

According to a sample poll of one percent of the population in 1987, there are 220 million illiterates in China, of whom 70 million are aged 15 to 40.

Since last September some 7.15 million illiterate people in China have attended literacy classes, and about 4.29 million of them are no longer illiterate.

National Conference on Fiscal Inspection Begins

OW2008223390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1317 GMT 20 Aug 90

[By reporter Xie Jinhui (6200 6855 5706)]

[Text] Harbin, 20 Aug (XINHUA)—A national conference on nationwide tax, fiscal, and price inspections began in Harbin today. In addition to examining inspections conducted during the past several years, the conference will study and discuss specific ways and means prescribed in the "State Council Circular on Launching a Nationwide Tax, Fiscal, and Price Inspection in 1990," and make arrangements for this year's inspection.

Led by the State Council, the nation has launched five nationwide tax, fiscal, and price inspections since 1985. Of the 66.684 billion yuan that have been tracked down in all types of fiscal misconduct, 41.78 billion yuan have been delivered to the state treasury. The inspections have played a positive role in shaping fiscal and economic discipline, balancing receipts and payments, stabilizing commodity prices, censuring corruption, and expediting reform and openness. However, fiscal and economic indiscipline remains a very conspicuous issue despite repeated efforts to stop it. According to a message from Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, many enterprises and units still disregard party discipline and state laws and disobey regulations deliberately; the handling of all types of indiscipline has been too lenient; and, in accordance with the principle that "all lawlessness cases shall be investigated and all laws shall be strictly enforced," all lawless units as well as the violators themselves and the leaders of their units will from now on be punished and penalized both economically and politically. At the same time, all pleas for mercy for the offenders, practicing of favoritism, or covering up of their misdeeds must be strictly forbidden. Meanwhile, attention must be paid to restructuring the existing fiscal system. In order to correct fiscal and economic incompatibilities and defects in certain quarters, following their inspections, inspectors should make specific suggestions and measures for restructuring the fiscal system. They and relevant departments should study and implement these measures so that fiscal and economic laws and regulations can be improved, loopholes can be plugged, and the legal system can be perfected.

Speaking at the conference, Chi Haibin, vice minister of finance and director of the State Council office in charge of the nationwide inspection, said: The nationwide tax, fiscal, and price inspection is an inspection under the masses' supervision. During the inspection, several million people will inspect their own fiscal performance and hundreds of thousands of people will inspect selected key units. In order that policies are followed more effectively

and mistakes avoided in this year's nationwide inspection, all regions and departments are expected to do a good job in the following areas:

First, politically and professionally competent cadres should be assigned, as many as possible, to inspect large and medium-size enterprises and relatively large institutions where the inspection workload is heavy and the situations are complex;

Second, prior to inspecting selected key units, members of various inspection groups or groups given special assignments, should be given short-term training. They should be organized to study inspection-related documents and financial and economic laws and regulations and must learn inspection methods so that they will become more knowledgeable about relevant policies and their jobs;

Third, inspectors should be educated so that, while handling cases of indiscipline and lawlessness, they will listen to views from all quarters, strictly distinguish what can be inspected by the enterprises themselves and what must be inspected by inspectors, what constitute first offenses, repeat offenses, unintentional errors, and deliberate fraud. They should specifically analyze specific situations and refrain from achieving arbitrary uniformity.

Chi Haibin stressed that while fiscal and economic discipline must be strictly enforced, the actual problems of enterprises must also be considered during the nationwide inspection.

National Forum on Family Planning Held

HK2008134290 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Text] The national forum on family planning work began in Lanzhou yesterday morning.

Wang Shoudao, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Committee and concurrently president of the China Family Planning Association, presided over the forum.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee; Jia Zhijie, governor of Gansu Province; Wu Jian, vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPC Advisory Committee; Ma Qianqing, vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhang Xuezhong, vice governor of Gansu Province; Zhu Xuanren, vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Chen Xu, president of the Gansu Provincial Family Planning Association attended yesterday morning's meeting.

Comrade Wang Shoudao delivered a speech at the forum.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Shoudao stressed that the current forum should aim at discussing and studying questions of common concern with regard to family

planning work with a view to formulating specific ways and means aimed at adhering to the CPC's mass line in family planning work, improving family planning work at all levels, and practically strengthening personnel and organizational building of all family planning organizations across the country.

Comrade Li Ziqi also delivered a speech at the forum.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi first briefed all the participants on Gansu's family planning work and then put forward a number of specific family planning tasks for Gansu Province to fulfill in the years to come.

Li Peng Praises Young Pioneers for Suggestion

OW2108035690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2337 GMT 20 Aug 90

[By reporter Li Guo (2621 2654)]

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 21 Aug (XINHUA)—Young Pioneers of the Linfen Railroad No. 2 Primary School recently wrote Premier Li Peng a letter suggesting that a "food-cherishing day" be introduced across the country. Premier Li Peng gave them a reply and praised them. [passage omitted]

In June this year, a Young Pioneer saw a loaf of bread in a garbage can, reported the finding to a teacher, and criticized the waste of food. During a Young Pioneers activity later, the Young Pioneers reported all the wasting of food that they saw in neighborhoods, restaurants, and their homes. Then, they decided to write Premier Li Peng and suggest the introduction of a "food-cherishing day."

XINHUA Correction: Ding Guan'gen at Funeral

OW2008123990

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0542 GMT on 20 August transmits the following correction to the item headlined "Ding Guan'gen Attends Retired Official's Funeral," published in the 20 August China DAILY REPORT, page 31, column one:

Column two, last paragraph, second sentence, make read: Wreaths were received from Wan Li, Song Ping, Yang Dezhi.... (supplying missing name "Wan Li")

Science & Technology

Xian Aircraft Industry Develops New Models

OW1808201590 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Xian, August 18 (XINHUA)—The China Xian Aircraft Industry Corporation has developed a series of new models of the Y-7 aircraft.

The Y-7 is a medium-range passenger plane which was first put into operation in 1986. Now, more than 60 such planes are in use on 144 routes within China.

The corporation's new models are the Y-7-100, Y-7-200b and Y-7 military and civil models.

Based on the Y-7, the Y-7-100 has an advanced electronic system and other advanced equipment. It has obtained a certificate of airworthiness of the China Aviation Authority. The model can land on and take off from all types of runways.

The Y-7-200b is an improvement on the Y-7-100 model.

The corporation is now developing the Y-7-200a and Y-7-500 models. The Y-7-500, with a maximum payload of 5,500 kg and maximum cruising range of 2,400 km, will be mainly used for military purposes.

The corporation has invested more than 200 million yuan in upgrading equipment and technology in recent years.

Remote Navigation System Passes Assessment

OW1908191390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0746 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)—China's first remote radio navigation station network has passed the state technical assessment, thus filling the gap in the field of accurate position of remote navigation, "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reports today.

The all-weather network can operate within a distance of 2,000 km with an accurate rate between 500 and 2,200 meters.

At present, the moon and stars are used to locate and navigate ships at a distance of 1,000 km or farther. The method is often affected by weather and the accuracy is rather low, the paper says.

Satellites Telemetered From Sea in 1990

HK1508014590 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
28 Jul 90 p 1

[Report by Li Yang (2621 7122): "China's On-the-Sea Space Measuring Technology Reaches New Level"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the 1990's, the Yuanwang survey ship has taken part in the experimental and launching mission of China's fifth practical telecommunications satellite, Asiasat 1, and the high-thrust carrier rocket. With the courage of forging ahead, they constantly scaled new heights and promoted the space survey technology to a new level, thus contributing to the development of China's space industry.

There is no precedence in China of telemetering of a satellite from the sea. At around 0400 Beijing time on 5 February, they successfully fulfilled for the first time the mission of telemetering the reference switchover of

China's fifth practical telecommunications satellite from the waters of the South Pacific Ocean near the equator. This will be of great significance to the telemetering of new types of applied satellites from the sea and to ensuring their successful launching and normal operation.

In the past, the Yuanwang usually required one or two hours for determining the orbit of a satellite. When the Asiasat 1 telecommunications satellite was launched on 7 April, the orbit of the satellite was determined at a high speed for the first time and the transmission of the results to the Xian monitoring center took only eight minutes. It took 12 minutes less than the 20 minutes required by the foreign firms, thus winning honor for the socialist motherland.

When China launched its high-thrust carrier rocket on 16 July, the Yuanwang survey ship successfully fulfilled the mission of outer metering, telemetering, and accurately determining the orbit of the work and orbit sections of the carrier rocket for the first time at the low angle of elevation of under 12 degrees and amid the rushing current of the Yangtze River.

Military

PLA Studies Jiang Zemin's Army Day Speech

OW2008150290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1415 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug (XINHUA)—The television speech made by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, on the occasion of the celebration of the 63rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] has greatly encouraged various PLA units. The broad masses of commanders and fighters pledged that they would, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, vigorously strengthen the building of the people's army and make new contributions to consolidating national defense, promoting the four modernizations, and providing an environment of stability.

On the evening of 31 July, the commanders and fighters of leading organs of the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the Beijing Military Region, the Shenyang Military Region, the Jinan Military Region, the Nanjing Military Region, the Guangzhou Military Region, the Chengdu Military Region, the Lanzhou Military Region, the Air Force, the Navy, the 2d Artillery Corps, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, the National Defense University, the Academy of Military Science, and their subordinate units seriously watched and listened to Comrade Jiang Zemin's television speech. Today, many units have again organized cadres and fighters to study and discuss the speech by using their leisure time on the holiday. Party committees and political departments of some units

have issued circulars to lower units and made arrangements for penetratingly studying the speech.

The commanders and fighters said: Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech has reviewed the brilliant history of the people's army during the past 63 years since its founding, and highly assessed the unsurpassed struggles of our army for the interest of the nation and people and the immortal deeds in safeguarding and building the motherland and defending world peace. It is a great encouragement and will spur us on and become a great motive force in building up a powerful people's army. They said: In his speech, Comrade Jiang Zemin has profoundly analyzed the current domestic and international situation, clearly put forward "the necessity of maintaining a powerful army and establishing solid national defense," and set specific demand on the building of the people's army in the new period. It has clearly pointed out the correct orientation for the entire army.

In their study, leading comrades of many units have said that the growing strength of the people's army should be attributed to the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, the leadership of the party and support of the masses. Therefore, we must consistently uphold the military thought of Mao Zedong and the policies and principles of army building during the new period advanced by Deng Xiaoping as pointed out by Comrade Jiang Zemin in his speech. We must forever place our army under the absolute leadership of the party. We must cherish the unity between the army and the government and the army and the people, just as we take care of our eyes. We must strive to strengthen the building of our army, and must not fail to live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

In their study and discussion of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech, the participants from the old border areas, the old plateau areas and the old grass roots level who came to Beijing to take part in the symposium of representatives of outstanding officers and soldiers at the grass roots level under the General Staff Headquarters said that the party Central Committee, the Central Military Commission and the people throughout the country have placed high hopes on the army. We must further promote the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, and be ready to bear hardship and dare to make sacrifices for the security and peace of the state and the well-being of the people. We must firmly take root in the border and plateau areas, as well as at the grass roots level, to make contributions and win merit and firmly defend our country.

During the discussion, cadres and fighters of the "Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road" said that studying Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech has enhanced our sense of pride as well as our sense of responsibility. They all said they must promote the glorious tradition of working hard, fighting corruption and guarding against change in color; permanently preserve the honorable character of the people's army; and let the party rest assured and set the minds

of the people at ease. In their study, commanders and fighters of the regiment to which the late Lei Feng belonged said they must vigorously strengthen the political building of the unit; temper themselves to become qualified proletarian fighters forever loyal to the party, the motherland and the people, like Lei Feng; and win new merit in defending and building the motherland.

Air Force Recruits Quality Pilot Students

HK2008035090 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1001 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Report: "Newly Recruited Pilot Students Are of Unprecedentedly High Quality"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The work of recruiting new pilot students for the Chinese Air Force, which took 10 months, was completed recently. Both the physical quality and cultural level of the newly recruited pilot students are the highest in history.

The pilot students were selected from among 600,000 senior middle school graduates. They will enter the new school on 25 August.

Ding Guangmao, director of the office responsible for recruiting pilot students, said all the newly recruited pilot students were selected after this year's entrance examination for institutions of higher learning. They received an average of 400 marks in the examination, and the highest was 595. Their average height was about 1.7 meters. In the health examination, 96 percent received grade A. Quite a few of them were "triple-A students" at school, and were morally, intellectually, and physically well developed.

In Nanyang Prefecture, Henan Province, which is the home town of Air Force hero Du Fengrui, a total of 37 young people have been recruited. All of them are of grade A in terms of physical quality. This is the first time in history so many pilot students have been recruited in a prefecture.

After the students are recruited, they will study in a preparatory school and an aviation school for four years. The subjects for their study include the basic cultural subjects for university students, aviation theories, physical training, parachute jumping, and pilot training. After graduation, they will obtain a "military bachelor's" degree.

Guangzhou Military Reshuffle Viewed

HK2008132090 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese No 37, 11 Aug 90 pp 24-25

[Article by Hua Chen (5478 6966): "Guangzhou Military Region Conducts its First Combined Military Exercises—Second Installment of Series on Analysis of Military Regional Reshuffle of the People's Liberation Army"]

[Text] In the reshuffle of the military regions, personnel reshuffles in the Guangzhou Military Region, which defends China's southern flank, are conspicuous. Strategically speaking, this military region is responsible for the defense of the whole of the South China Sea and its islands, including the controversial Nansha Islands, for which it exchanged fire with the Vietnamese Navy on 14 March 1988 (the well-known 314 sea battle). China sank three Vietnamese gunboats in half an hour. However, the dispute over territorial sovereignty is still an outstanding question. Even the Philippines, Malaysia, and other Southeast Asian countries have claimed their sovereignty over several islands.

The Guangzhou Military Region Which Guards the Southern Flank

Moreover, the Guangzhou Military Region is also responsible for defending the Sino-Vietnamese border in the east, of which the defense in Guangxi's Fakashan border area is very important. Following the Sino-Vietnamese conflict in 1979, gunfire has never ceased here. The border cities and counties such as Ningming, Longzhou, Mashan, and Daxin have frequently been harassed by Vietnamese gunfire. This situation eased somewhat thanks to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations and withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in recent years. However, the Sino-Vietnamese border in Guangxi is still an important place for Sino-Vietnamese "gunfire diplomacy." If it is necessary when problems have occurred in diplomacy, both sides open fire against the other and then blame each other.

Conducting Army Political Work in the Open Areas

Apart from the importance of strategy and diplomacy (mainly in Sino-Vietnamese relations), the Guangzhou Military Region occupies a very special position in the country's opening, reform, and economic policies. In the past, there were many articles stressing how the army's political education should be suited to the culture of the special zone and how to straighten out army political work in the economic and open zones. Zhu Dunfa, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, attended the Guangzhou Trade Fair held in May this year. Under such circumstances, the troops stationed in Guangdong are relatively realistic and openminded. Thanks to various forms of economic "joint operation and building of material and spiritual civilization," material conditions of the Guangzhou Military Region are better than other military regions. Hence, the military officers responsible for the region's political work have experienced pressure from various aspects. It was by no means easy for political commissar Zhang Zhongxian, who assumed office in 1985, to retain his post in the current major reshuffle. It contains the meaning of stabilizing the army's morale. Another officer who retained his post is deputy commander Li Xinliang. He was commander of the Guangxi Military District before assuming this post in 1988. He had practical experience in dealing with the Sino-Vietnamese strategic tasks during those years. Another two officers who remained

in office include Gao Zhenjia, deputy commander of the Guangzhou Military Region and commander of the Nanhai Fleet; and Liu Heqiao, deputy commander of the Guangzhou Military Region and commander of the region's air force. It is indeed a practical move to maintain the continuity of leading members in the reshuffle. (For other members of the military region who are newly appointed or promoted see the chart at the end of the text).

Zhu Dunfa Performed Meritorious Service in the 4 June Suppression

Zhu Dunfa, the new commander, is a senior professional serviceman who worked for a long time in the Shenyang Military Region in the northeast. During the military exercise "Advance 88" held in the northeast in November 1988, Zhu, who was commander of the battle field, was praised by JIEFANGJUN BAO. During the 4 June suppression in 1989, in his capacity as deputy commander of a certain martial law unit, he "showed off" again by leading the troops of the Shenyang Military Region. His current promotion and transfer to the south is related to Deng Xiaoping's instruction on "exchange of cadres." Fang Zuqi, newly appointed director of the Guangzhou Military Region's Political Department, was also transferred to the south at the same time. Both of them were colleagues and senior officers of political commissar Zhang Zhongxian in the Shenyang Military Region before Zhang assumed the current post in 1985. With large numbers of leading members promoted from the Guangzhou Military Region, the reorganized leading organs seem to be relatively coordinated and harmonized. As to Liu Xinzheng, who was transferred from the Lanzhou Military Region, he only stayed for two years in China's northwest. Prior to that, he was political commissar of the Zhejiang Military District. He has deep experience in political work in the prosperous coastal areas. While in the Guangzhou Military Region, he will probably assume the post of member of the Discipline Inspection Commission concurrently.

The promotion of Gao Tianzheng to the office of deputy political commissar is noteworthy. He was director of the Guangzhou Military Region's Political Department in 1988. Prior to that, he was political commissar of the 38th Army, China's first mechanized group army. He worked for a long time in Beijing. Known as a "superb army," the 38th Army is also the mirror of modernization of the army's equipment. Gao Tianzheng is an old hand at the army's political work under the conditions of army modernization. His background is favorable to him for working in the south where the stress is put on external exchange, reform, and opening up.

Chief of Staff Who Never Indulges in Empty Talk

Newly appointed chief of staff Chen Xianhua, a professional serviceman who attaches great importance to modern scientific management, was commander of the 42d Army garrisoned in Shenzhen, Shekou, and other special zones for five years. This major general, who had

four years experience in the Korean war and who is now over 50, is noted for using practical action to stress army regularization and systematization and paying close attention to army management! He also wrote an article for JIEFANGJUN BAO, appealing to follow the rules for administering the army: "We should strictly follow the rules and regulations rather than play tricks and let each go his own way in violation of regulations or grasp attention to anything one sees. Otherwise, we will be led by the nose." He especially pointed out: "Leaders and leading organs should do practical things and seek practical results through regular guidance rather than do things superficially... To establish and maintain regular order, the army cannot deviate from scientific, strict management and control." When the stereotyped wind of "learning from Lei Feng" was stirred up throughout the army last December, Chen again manifested his practical and professional army work style in the army paper: "To be realistic, it is necessary to do practical things and seek practical results in a down-to-earth manner. Sometimes, modestly doing one thing practically is much better than doing 10 things verbally." It is believed that he has given voice to the innermost feelings of most of his colleagues in the army: "Only those with selfish ideas will ignore the interests of the party and people, be fond of doing fruitless, ineffective, superficial things, and tell lies and offer false reports." Obviously, he has blamed certain people without mentioning their names. Instead of getting into trouble for making such bold remarks, he was promoted to the office of chief of staff in the current reshuffle and allowed to continue to work in the Guangzhou Military Region. Thus it can be seen that there is still an organic, practical, and healthy force within the army which is leading the army toward regularization, modernization, and professionalization. They are antagonistic to those who stress political integration of the army. These antagonisms and contradictions constitute the main reason for the current central authorities to frequently stress unity and stability.

Combined Exercise Conducted for the First Time

All new leading bodies of the Guangzhou Military Region attended the high-speed military exercise held in Guangzhou in late July. Also present on the occasion was Han Huaiyi, deputy general chief of staff, who especially came from Beijing. The topics of the exercise covered much ground and the degree of difficulty was great. The exercise was highly appraised by the media. The large-scale military exercise was the first one since the reshuffle of the seven military regions, indicating the effectiveness of the Guangzhou Military Region. Viewed from the military background of commander Zhu Dunfa, deputy political commissar Gao Tianzheng, and chief of staff Chen Xianfa, the military exercise is a familiar job for them. In the past, such exercises which stress combined operations were usually carried out by the Beijing Military Region. This is probably the first exercise of the kind carried out by the awe-inspiring Guangzhou Military Region which defends the southern flank. It shows that the building of army regularization in

the Guangzhou Military Region has not been affected by the incidents which took place last year.

Chart of New Leading Members of the Guangzhou Military Region

TITLE	NAME	YEAR OF ASSUMPTION	OFFICE HELD PREVIOUSLY
Commander	Zhu Dunfa	1990	Commander of Shenyang Military Region
Political Commissar	Zhang Zhongzhan	1985	Dep Dir of Shenyang Mil Reg Political Dept
Deputy Commander	Li Xinliang	1988	Commander of Guangxi Military District
Deputy Commander	Li Xilin	1990	Chief-of-staff of Guangzhou Military Reg
Deputy Polit Com	Gao Tianzheng	1990	Dir of Guangzhou Mil Reg Political Department
Deputy Polit Com	Liu Xinzeng	1990	Deputy Polit Com of Lanzhou Military Region
Chief of staff	Chen Xianhua	1990	Commander of 42d Army of Guangzhou Mil Reg
Dir of Polit Dept	Fang Zuqi	1990	Polit Commissar of 16th Army of Shenyang Mil Reg
Dep Commander and concurrently Commander of Nanhai Fleet	Gao Zhenjia	1988	not known
Dep Commander and concurrently Commander of Air Force	Liu Hegiao	not known	not known

'Torch' Program in Naval Vessels Viewed

HK2108004790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Aug 90 p 3

[Article by Lu Jianxun (7120 1696 8113), president of China Naval Vessels Research Institute: "The 'Torch' Program Leads Us To Do Pioneering Work a Second Time"]

[Text] The China Naval Vessels Research Institute is a major research institute consisting of over 20 research institutes, over 100 large laboratories, over 300 specialties and disciplines, and nearly 20,000 frontline researchers and producers.

Since its founding nearly 30 years ago, it has primarily engaged in the development of equipment for naval vessels. It has rarely considered economic returns because everything, from tasks to expenses, is designated by the state. The development of military products calls for high technology, a long cycle, and production in small quantity. It often happens that after developing a certain project for seven to eight years, only four to five sets are produced. Although the institute has carried out several thousand scientific and technological projects, costing a lot of money but yielding little output, few of them have been popularized or applied and a considerable part of the high and new technological achievements cannot be shifted to production and construction. With expenses doubling and redoubling, the research institute is also in straightened circumstances day by day. If things continue this way, not only will its existing technological superiority be completely forfeited, but it will also be difficult to consolidate the contingents of scientists and technicians trained painstakingly by the party and state.

The "Torch" program for developing China's high and new technology industries was launched in August of 1988. It pointed out in good time: "Of the major research institutes and bases of the military industry department, some are high-technology industry groups and some have the tremendous potentials to develop high-technology products. They are naturally our country's vital force in developing high technology." It has also created a policy environment for scientific research institutes to develop high and new technology industries.

From the start, the "Torch" program has been warmly welcomed by the vast numbers of scientific research personnel and staff in our institute. Some scientists and technicians excitedly said: The "Torch" program has provided us with ample scope to display our abilities. It is our second pioneering efforts. As a pilot unit among major institutes designated by the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense to launch the "Torch" program, we take the development of the "Torch" program as a work program for the whole institute. All people, from top to bottom, grasp implementation of the "Torch" program as we do the production task of military products.

For example, the modern petroleum digital-control well logging system developed by us is a project which integrates such branches of learning as acoustics, optics, heat, electricity, magnetics, and nucleonics and which reaches the advanced level of the contemporary world. Its successful development will raise China's well logging technology from the level of the 60's to that of the 80's. After going into batch production, it will yield an output value of about 300 million yuan a year.

In 1988 and 1989, 11 projects, consisting of 13 products, of our institute were allowed to be listed in the state-level "Torch" program. After less than a year of hard work, all the 13 products were successfully developed and, since initial results were attained from 10 of them, we started trial production in small batches. In a short time, the per capita annual output value for the 10 projects reached 41,000 yuan (the maximum was 74,000 yuan), higher than the institute's per capita annual output value by three to five times.

In implementing the "Torch" program and promoting the formation of high and new technology industries, we have adopted four basic patterns:

1. Organize many institutes to bring into play the comprehensive technological superiority of the research institute and jointly implement a state-level "Torch" program which needs the joint efforts of many branches of learning. By concentrating relevant technical forces from eight research institutes, one research office, and one overall technical team, over 400 scientists and technicians in all, the China Naval Vessels Research Institute, together with oilfields, jointly conducted research on a major project of state-level "Torch" program, namely, the modern digital-control well logging system.
2. With regard to high-technology products involving great technological difficulties, a long development cycle, poor initial returns, and great difficulty in sales and after-sale service, we adopted the method of dispatching scientists and technicians to set up high and new technology industries integrating scientific research, production, sales, and after-sale service.
3. The method of scientific research institutes and factories or enterprises jointly setting up high and new technology industries.
4. The method of one research institute and many factories or enterprises setting up a high and new technology industrial group in which the scientific research unit plays a dominant role. After consulting with seven factories and enterprises of the shipping and hydraulic industries and obtaining the necessary approval, the No. 704 Research Institute took the lead in setting up a high and new technology enterprise group embracing shipping, hydraulic, mechanical, electronic technology with scientific research as the guide. With the headquarters set up in the No. 704 Research Institute, the group, in keeping with the principle of contracting for engineering projects in a unified way, going about scientific research separately, producing according to contracts, and rationally distributing economic benefits, gave benefits to one another and jointly undertook the risks, thus creating a new method of a scientific research unit and many production factories carrying out economic and technological cooperation.

Economic & Agricultural**Statistics Reveal Mixed Economic Performance**

OW2008211190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0906 GMT 19 Aug 90

[By reporter Wu Shishen]

[Text] Beijing, 19 August (XINHUA)— According to statistics compiled by the State Statistical Bureau, the national economy showed an upward trend in July. Industrial production continued to increase, market sales began to revive, export trade volume further increased, and more investment was made in fixed assets. However, imbalance between revenues and expenditures worsened and many difficulties remained.

According to the statistics, total industrial output value in July this year, though showing a 2.9 percent increase over last July, decreased 20.9 billion yuan, as compared with June this year. The decrease comes because workers are working in higher temperatures, some large and medium-sized enterprises are inspecting and repairing their equipment, and some localities are affected by floods. Economic efficiency remained poor. Tax payments and profit delivery made to the state by budgetary industrial enterprises in the first seven months this year dropped 20.2 percent, as compared with last year's corresponding period.

With the gradual relaxation of the state policy concerning investment on fixed assets, there was a boom in capital construction and renovation and transformation projects. In July, 17.58 billion yuan were invested in fixed assets of state-owned enterprises, an increase of 16.6 percent over July 1989; the July increase was the largest monthly increase in the first seven months. Of the total fixed assets investment, investment in capital construction increased by 23.4 percent.

In July, domestic market sales continued to slowly pick up. Retail sales of social commodities rose 1.2 percent. Sales of household electrical appliances began to revive. Sales of color television sets, refrigerators and electrical fans scored increases ranging from 12.2 percent to 61.2 percent. Institutional purchase of consumer goods, which was once under strict control, has begun to rise, with a 3.9 percent increase in July. The situation of the urban market is improving, but the rural market remains weak.

Owing to price readjustment measures by the state, market commodity prices showed larger increases in July, and the price index for living expenses rose 2.4 percent in 35 large and medium-sized cities, as compared with the same month last year.

Foreign trade grew steadily. In the first seven months of this year, export trade volume totalled \$30.75 billion, up 15.5 percent from last year's corresponding period; while the import trade volume totalled \$27.49 billion, down

17.3 percent. There was a trade surplus of \$5.56 billion between commodity exports and commodity imports paid in foreign currency.

The financial situation was quite grim. In the first seven months, state revenues increased by 11.6 percent, as compared with last year's corresponding period, but state expenditures rose 16.4 percent. Unstable industrial growth rate and poor economic efficiency of state-owned enterprises are the major factors affecting the state revenues.

Statistics Bureau Identifies Top Enterprises

OW2008200690 Beijing XINHUA in English 1412 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)—The State Statistics Bureau disclosed here today that China has named 500 of its biggest enterprises in terms of net property assets and the 500 largest profit and tax contributors.

They were chosen from 12,000 leading industrial enterprises throughout the country, based on their performances last year.

The first 500 enterprises possessed a total of 345.2 billion yuan of net property, and the second group of enterprises paid a total of 90.4 billion yuan in profits and taxes last year, or 40 percent of the total provided by all of China's industrial enterprises.

Top of the first list is the Dongbei (Northeast) Power Corporation, which had 14,683 million yuan-worth of property, and top of the second list is the Capital Iron and Steel Co., which recorded 2,527 million yuan in profits and taxes.

Ministry Trains Foreign Trade Officials

HK2008025290 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Aug 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Yuan Zhou]

[Text] Chinese foreign trade officials are boning up on their law books in anticipation of court subpoenas and more complaints from foreign-funded firms.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert) has begun a crash programme to train its roughly 500 division and department chiefs.

The ministry is also declassifying previously unpublished laws and regulations because of concerns that actions taken under internal documents will have no legal protection.

These steps are believed to be "major and determined" moves by China to further spruce up its investment climate for foreign businesses, observers say.

Qi Ruiqing, deputy director of Mofert's Department of Treaty and Law, said the officials learned about their rights and were taught how to "properly treat the suits."

Under the new administrative procedure law taking effect on October 1, foreign-funded firms will be able to sue government officials for violating their legal interests.

According to the Mofert officials, the court will judge the cases in accordance with State laws and regulations. Rules made by provincial governments will be used only as references for decisions.

As a highly centralized and powerful government office, Mofert will "very likely" be sued by foreign-funded firms as well as by national foreign-trading companies.

Qi said complaints against Mofert and its local offices will involve its administrative punishments, mandatory measures it orders, and its interference in a firm's business operation.

The overseas firms can sue the government for revoking their foreign trade rights, closing their business, seizing their goods, halting bank loans, freezing their foreign exchange earnings, refusing to give a licence and defaulting on government obligations.

They will also be able to lodge a suit against the forced purchase of products, forced firm mergers and transfer of trade-mark rights.

Qi said Mofert is to "sort out all of its published or internal laws and regulations," and will promulgate those declassified documents as soon as possible.

Mofert officials say administrative actions taken according to secret documents cannot be protected by law and such documents will not be considered by judges.

Mofert is also planning to set up an agency which after hearing complaints, may annul or modify the measures taken by its subordinate offices.

Commentator on Adjusting Production Structure

HK2108130690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Aug 90 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Shift the Focus of Economic Improvement and Rectification to Structural Adjustment"]

[Text] The party Central Committee and the State Council explicitly pointed out: We must lose no time in shifting the focus of economic improvement and rectification to the adjustment of product mix and production structure. This is necessary for consolidating and developing the achievements of economic improvement and rectification and for putting our country's economy on the path of long-term, sustained, stable, and coordinated development.

As everybody knows, not only was there a contradiction characterized by the imbalance between total supply and total demand in our country's economy several years ago, but there was also a fairly serious problem of

structural imbalance. The production structure has excessively tilted toward the processing industry and the basic industry has served a "bottleneck" restricting the sound development of the economy; the product mix, however, has tilted toward a small number of high-grade durable consumer goods, while other products are still in a state of poor quality, few varieties, slow development of new products, and failure to suit the people's needs in numerous aspects. When excessive investment demands and consumption demands are kept under effective control, the problems in economic structure have become more conspicuous and it becomes more urgent to adjust the structure.

Irrational production structure and product mix are one of the deep-level causes of the current sluggish market. To reverse the current situation of sluggish market, in addition to appropriately activating demands, it is very important to vigorously adjust the product mix and turn out more products that are readily marketable. As far as enterprises are concerned, they also have a lot of difficulties in adjusting product mix, such as shortage of funds, insufficient technical forces, and uncertainty about the market. However, if products are not upgraded, the difficulty to be faced will be greater and will become greater as time goes by. To seek survival and development, it can be said that enterprises have no other way than this. We should enhance spirit, rely on the masses, and guide our energy in this direction. The earlier we make a resolution, the earlier we gain the initiative. Now, a considerable number of enterprises have drawn benefit from this.

Comparatively speaking, it is more difficult to adjust the product structure. By the same token, we must also make a resolution for the earlier we make a resolution and take action, the earlier we gain the initiative.

Adjusting the product mix, especially the production structure, is a fairly complicated matter. The problems in our country's economic structure have taken shape over the years and, therefore, when resolving these problems, we should be both active and prudent; not only should we have ample boldness but we should also refrain from being overanxious for quick success; not only should we put in energy to resolve the existing problems but we should also pay attention to studying new ones. In keeping with the state production policy, we should make overall planning and all-round arrangements, implement them step by step, and be sure to attain practical results. We must apply economic, legal, administrative, ideological education, and many other means. All localities, levels, trades, and professions must cooperate with one another and coordinate their actions under the unified guidance of the central spirit.

Taxes Collected From Businessmen Increase

HK2108055190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Aug 90 p 1

[("Dispatch" by reporter Wang Jingyu (3769 6930 7711); "Tax Collected From Self-Employed Businessmen Exceeded 6.6 Billion Yuan in the First Half of This Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Aug (RENMIN RIBAO)—The educational activities to publicize and disseminate the Law of Taxation on Self-Employed Industrial and Commercial Businessmen launched across the whole country since last September have achieved positive results. The vast number of self-employed businessmen have enhanced their consciousness of paying taxes, heightened their level of awareness, and taken the initiative in reporting to and paying taxes to the authorities, thereby guaranteeing the state's increased financial revenue. According to statistics, taxes collected from self-employed businesses across the country increased by 4 billion yuan last year over the previous year, an increase of 43.5 percent. In the first half of this year, taxes collected from self-employed businesses reached 6.65 billion yuan, increasing by 1.4 billion yuan over the same period of last year, an increase of 26.5 percent.

The educational activities to disseminate the law of taxation on self-employed industrial and commercial businessmen were jointly sponsored by the State Administration of Taxation and the Communist Youth League [CYL] Central Committee. The vast number of self-employed industrial and commercial businessmen have conscientiously taking part in the study of taxation law. A large number of activists persisting in doing business according to law, paying taxes according to rules and regulations, and taking the initiative in assisting and protecting tax collection. On 11 August, the State Administration of Taxation and the CYL Central Committee convened a citation meeting in Beijing, conferring upon 860 people, including Zhang Baochen, the title of national law-abiding model of self-employed industrial and commercial businessman in tax payment and 496 people, including Wang Xifang, the title of national advanced worker in publicizing and disseminating the Law of Taxation on Self-Employed Industrial and Commercial Businessmen.

Metals Industry Urges Honest Administration

HK2108054990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Aug 90 p 3

[Report by Qian Wujun (6929 2976 6511) and Chen Weiwei (7115 4850 0251): "The Nonferrous Metals Industry Strengthens Work To Ensure Honest Administration"]

[Text] Within the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation, the unhealthy trend of using the power related to approving, dispatching, and selling the much sought after nonferrous metal products, to ask for bribes, receive bribes, take gifts, and jeopardize the state's interest, has disappeared.

To correct the unhealthy trends of the respective trades, the performance of the leading cadres is a critical matter. In order to prevent the leading cadres from abusing power for private benefit, the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation issued a notice to the

whole system, prohibiting the leading cadres from randomly approving documents on an individual basis, from asking enterprises for nonferrous metal products, and from asking for "goodwill fees" or gifts. It has been more than two years since the notice was issued, and none of the five corporate administrative leaders has been found approving documents randomly or abusing power for private benefit. In July 1988, someone in the Economic Committee of Shanxi Province put through a phone call by mentioning the name of a relative of Fei Ziwen, general manager of the corporation, and used the name of the corporation to demand for 3,000 tons of aluminum oxide from the Shanxi Aluminum Factory. Fei Ziwen learned the news, and immediately sent for the responsible comrade of Shanxi Aluminum Factory, and gave him instructions: First, stop sending the goods agreed upon to be sent to the Economic Committee of Shanxi Province; second, the goods already sent should not enjoy preferential price; third, from now on, refuse any person using his name to ask for goods from the factory, and immediately report him.

To stop the unhealthy trends of the respective trades, comprehensive rectification is needed. The nonferrous metals system strengthens education on party spirit, education on clean administration, and professional ethics, while also establishing and perfecting the internal restraining mechanism and the external supervising mechanism. Internally, for the products beyond plan and to be sold by themselves, they practice the system of collective approval, the system of mutual restraints by the departments concerned, and the system of effectiveness for a given period of time of the sale contract; externally, in certain domains, they practice the system of unrestricted prices, quantities, clients, and accounting when selling the products beyond the plan.

The corporation also pays attention to selling products beyond plan, so as to impel cadres at various levels to properly exercise their rights in approving and marketing nonferrous metal products, and to prevent them from seeking private benefits by selling nonferrous metal products under the double-track system of price. Whenever there are such cases of violation of discipline, they will be resolutely handled. Zhao Baiyu, deputy manager of Shenyang Nonferrous Metals Processing Factory, who took bribes of 4,800 yuan for facilitating profiteering of metal materials by others, was dismissed from the party and from his post of deputy manager. From early 1987 to 1989, Tian Qianbao, head of the business team of the marketing section in the Shanghai smeltery, used his position as head of the electrocopper processing business, to ask for a huge amount of bribes. There was a shortage of electrocopper in Shanghai at that time, and the clients wanted urgent processing services from the smeltery, so as to reduce the time for processing and aid the circulation of funds. Tian Qianbao took the chance to ask for money. Whoever gave more money would obtain more goods, otherwise, difficulties were guaranteed. As a result, many clients gave huge amounts of money as bribes. Tian Qianbao took bribes amounting to

more than 400,000 yuan. At present, the case of Tian is being handled by the procuratorial organ. Last year, in the whole corporation, a total of 263 cases of corruption were investigated.

Pacific Economic Cooperation Committee Meets

OW2108083490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0808 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)—The China National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (CNCPEC) held a plenary session here this afternoon.

Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the CNCPEC spoke at the meeting.

The meeting elected Li Luye president of the CNCPEC, and Jing Shuping and nine others vice-presidents.

Tax Conference Held in Liaoning Capital

OW2108100690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0938 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Shenyang, August 21 (XINHUA)—National tax authorities collected 150.6 billion yuan in taxes in the first seven months of the year, according to Jin Xin, director of the State Administration of Taxation.

Jin, speaking at a recent national tax conference, said the figure accounts for 51.7 percent of the target for the year and a 5.6 percent increase over the same period of last year.

Taxes from commerce and industry in the period totaled 108.2 billion yuan, up 3.9 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to Jin.

Jin said the nation's 500,000 tax collectors still face hard work in the next five months in meeting the target of a 9.8 percent increase in tax revenue from commerce and industry.

He demanded that tax authorities at all levels adopt effective measures to handle tax evasion and strengthen management over tax collection.

Rail Link to Europe Progressing

OW2108063790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0531 GMT 21 Aug 90

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)—After years of effort by tens of thousands of railway workers, China has completed a series of major projects in the building or updating of the 4,100 km of a new Eurasian continental bridge.

The China part of this international railway will soon link up with the Soviet railway system, so that travellers will be

able to journey all the way from the port city of Lianyungang in east China to Rotterdam in the Netherlands.

The projects cost a total of several billion yuan (more than one billion U.S. dollars), according to Sun Yongfu, vice minister of railways.

The projects, including the construction of a modern marshalling yard at the North Railway Station in Zhengzhou, which is the largest of its kind in Asia, the construction of the 1,400 km electrified line from Zhengzhou to Wuwei, and the construction of the 460 km line in the northern part of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, which links China's inland railways with the railway network of the Soviet Union.

The continental bridge is expected to be connected on the Sino-Soviet border early next month, at the Friendship Railway Station at the Alataw Pass.

With a total length of 10,800 km, the continental bridge runs through China, the Soviet Union, Poland, Democratic Germany, Federal Germany, and the Netherlands, linking the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans.

The new continental bridge is the third major one of its kind in the world after the American continental bridge running from the east coast to the west coast of the United States, which was built in the 1950s [as received], and the Trans-Siberian Railway running from Vladivostok in the eastern Soviet Union to Rotterdam, which was built in the 1970s. [as received]

Wan Xieyi, general engineer of the Design Institute of the Ministry of Railways, pointed out that the new Eurasian continental bridge is 1,000 km shorter than the Trans-Siberian Railway.

He noted that many ports in Asia and the Pacific, including China's Tianjin, Qingdao, Shanghai, and Huangpu, as well as Hong Kong, will all be connected with the continental bridge in through transport. This will take only half of the time and three-quarters of the cost of transport via the Indian Ocean and the Suez Canal.

Li Duanshen, an official from the State Planning Commission who is in charge of through transport, said that, judging by the capacity of the Chinese section, the Eurasian continental bridge will have an annual transport capacity of at least 73,000 standard containers.

In addition, he revealed, the Chinese Government will continue to invest six billion yuan (about 1.28 billion U.S. dollars) during the period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1995) to further expand the transport capacity of the continental bridge.

Vice Minister Sun Yongfu said that the joining up of the continental bridge will open up a double-direction east-west passageway for China's opening to the outside world.

He pointed out that this will promote the economic development of the areas along the railway. Particularly,

he stressed, it will be significant for the development of northwest China.

In the past, he noted, this area had to ship its produce eastward, thus making transportation costs to other countries prohibitively expensive.

Now, the vice minister said, Xinjiang's produce can be exported both through the coastal ports in east China and via the continental bridge to the Soviet Union and the European market.

Besides, he noted, the continental bridge runs through five provinces, namely, Jiangsu, Anhui, Henan, Shaanxi, and Gansu, as well as Xinjiang, and is linked to a railway network covering an area that accounts for 80 percent of China's total territory.

Economists say that the Eurasian continental bridge will, like the ancient Silk Road, become an important artery of contact between countries of Asia and Europe, and will promote trade and cultural exchanges among Asia, the Pacific, the Near East, and Europe.

East Region

Anhui Governor at Conference on Taxation Work *OW1808011890 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Aug 90*

[Excerpts] At a provincial conference of directors of prefectural and city finance and tax bureaus, which ended a few days ago, it was stressed that the implementation of the budget in the first seven months of this year was very unsatisfactory. In the next few months, all localities must strive to do a good job in increasing revenues and retrenching expenditures to ensure the fulfillment of the annual budgetary plan.

After analyzing the province's economic and financial situation this year, the conference held that the economic situation is improving but that many difficulties and problems still remain. The problems of a slump in the sale of some commodities, of irrationality in the product mix, and of poor economic results have not been tackled. These problems are reflected in a concentrated manner on finance: Implementation of the budget has been very unsatisfactory. In the first seven months of this year, revenues collected throughout the province accounted for 49.2 percent of the annual budget, an increase of 2.6 percent over the same period last year. The province's income was less than half the annual budget. Thus, the income tempo was slower than the average planned schedule and the schedule of the same period last year by nine and 5.4 percentage points, respectively. There has been no similar situation in the past several years. [passage omitted]

To ensure the fulfillment of the annual budgetary plan, it is necessary to carry out the following tasks well: 1) Make use of finance and taxation as the levers to stimulate production, boost marketing, and support economic development. [passage omitted] 2) Assist enterprises in transforming deficits into profits by upgrading efficiency. Under the present circumstances, vigorous efforts should be made to readjust the product mix and improve operations and management. [passage omitted] 3) Strive to fulfill or overfulfill the annual income collection plan. [passage omitted] 4) Control or cut down financial expenditures and persist in austerity. At the beginning of this year, the provincial government called for an expenditure reduction of five percent. All localities must carry out this requirement earnestly. 5) Launch general tax, financial, and price inspection beginning in September to improve financial and economic discipline. [passage omitted] 6) Deepen the reform of enterprises to serve the effort to improve the economic environment and rectify economic order. Enterprise reform is an important condition for solving financial difficulties and bringing about a sound economic development. [passage omitted]

The conference was held in Hefei from 12 to 14 August. Governor Fu Xishou and Vice Governor Shao Ming attended and spoke at the conference.

Fujian's Guangyi Views Caring For Disabled *HK2008064590 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Aug 90*

[Text] Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, attended and delivered a speech at the Second Plenary Session of the Presidium of the First Fujian Provincial Association for the Disabled, which began in Fuzhou today.

In his speech, he emphatically pointed out that the whole society should be mobilized to show concern for the disabled, support work aimed at caring for them, and conscientiously help them solve problems and overcome difficulties.

He said that party and government departments at all levels are duty-bound to show more concern for the disabled, as is the whole society. Fujian has 1.3 million disabled people, who account for nearly five percent of the total population. Over the past few years, along with the rapid development of reform, opening up to the outside world, and economic construction, and with the gradual strengthening of socialist spiritual civilization building, Fujian has made much headway in caring for the disabled. Nonetheless, all comrades concerned should still understand that work has progressed in an unbalanced fashion. The disabled still face a lot of problems and difficulties in their daily life, rehabilitation, employment, education, and in some other aspects. Therefore, greater efforts have yet to be made to improve work in this regard.

Comrade Chen Guangyi demanded that the CPC committees and people's governments attach great importance to work aimed at caring for the disabled, regard it as a component part of maintaining social stability and promoting social development. Civil affairs, public health, education, cultural, and planning departments at all levels must shoulder due responsibilities in this regard, and work hard so as to enable all school-age disabled children to go to school and employment-age people find jobs. It is also necessary to create conditions under which disabled people are able to increase their income and improve their livelihood. More funds must be provided to rehabilitate all those who can be.

He expressed the hope that all comrades engaged in caring for the disabled will work harder, serve them heart and soul, and further improve services. All departments must create more jobs for the disabled so as to enable more to participate in various types of production. Departments in the rural areas also must show more concern.

He also urged all disabled people to strengthen their confidence and make due contributions to the cause of reform and opening up to the outside world in the years ahead.

Quanzhou Official Probed for 'Corruptive Rule'

HK1708032190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Aug 90 p 10

[By Iris Lee]

[Text] The Communist Party committee of Quanzhou and other government departments in the Fujian province city are jointly investigating what a group of citizens call the "corruptive rule" of the party committee secretary, Mr Zhang Mingjun.

A spokeswoman of the Communist Party in Quanzhou yesterday said the investigation was underway. Mr Zhang could not be reached as he was on a trip to Singapore.

Seven workers in Quanzhou had earlier said they would stage an 11-day demonstration and hold an exhibition featuring the "bad records" of the municipal government next month in protest against Mr Zhang.

One of the protesters, Mr Ke Dingzhang, yesterday said they would carry out their actions as scheduled if they did not receive satisfactory replies.

"We were advised of the investigation by the party committee last Thursday but we have not been informed of the progress so far. If the question is not settled properly, we will not give up our plan," Mr Ke said.

The workers have accused Mr Zhang of "political and economical prosecutions".

Mr Ke and his colleagues have demanded to speak to the Fujian Provincial Committee secretary, Mr Chen Guangyi.

Jiangxi Couples Learn to Limit Family Growth

OW1908191490 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Text] Nanchang, August 19 (XINHUA)—A young couple living in a mountainous area in Jiangxi Province have come to realize that having many children is a nuisance rather than a help.

"My husband and I have decided to have only one child," said 32-year-old farmer Zhang Guiliang. The couple now has a daughter eight years old.

Zhang is also a part-time garment dealer and her husband is engaged in repairing watches and clocks. They live in Xiaping Township in the Jinggang Mountains, known as the "cradle of the Chinese revolution".

Six decades ago Chinese leaders Mao Zedong and Zhu De founded China's first rural revolutionary base there with the setting up of a soviet between 1927 and 1929, thus promoting China's armed revolution, which led to the founding of New China in 1949.

Zhang explained, "You see how busy I am. Moreover, I often go to Guangzhou, Xiamen and Hangzhou to

replenish my stock. My husband is also busy. How can we spend a lot of time nursing more children?"

Zhang differs from her grandmother in her ideas about marriage and children. Local people like the latter still hold on to the traditional concepts of "more happiness from more sons" and "fostering sons to support one's later years". Some would never give up hope of having a son even after five or six daughters.

However, more young people in the region—the enterprising ones like Zhang Guiliang in particular—don't want early marriages and lots of children. They are more concerned with improving their material and spiritual lives. The average marriage age in the area has been postponed to 23 from 20 in the past.

Local officials attribute this change to economic development, improvement of living conditions, increasing exchanges with the outside and more education in this once-remote area. All this has come about as a result of implementing the policy of reform and opening to the outside over the past decade.

This trend will facilitate the implementation of the one-child policy, China's basic policy for slowing down the rapid growth of its huge population of 1.1 billion, a local official in charge of family planning noted.

A saying now popular in the Jinggang Mountains goes, "if you want to become well-off, have fewer children but plant more trees." It is learned that the tree coverage in Jinggangshan City has reached 89 percent.

Because farming is not highly mechanized and manual labor still heavily applied in this mountainous region, China's family planning policy stipulates that local families are allowed to have a second child if the first is a daughter.

Among the more than 50,000 people living in Jinggangshan City, 80 percent of families utilise contraceptive measures, according to Deputy Mayor Sun Yaguang.

In Yongxin County on the northern slopes of the mountains some 10,000 people underwent contraceptive operations last year. The county's natural population growth has slowed down to 5.7 per thousand from 20 per thousand in 1978, a result of good implementation of the family planning policy in the county since 1986.

The region covers 13 counties and cities with a total rural population of 3.8 million.

The local family planning departments provide free contraceptive services and family planning information.

Local administrations have established a social security system for those families which only have daughters to ensure their livelihoods when they retire. In addition, old folks' homes have been built for the elderly who have no children.

Jiangxi Congress' Standing Committee Meeting
*HK1808064890 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] The 16th Meeting of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its panel discussions on 15-16 August to discuss and examine work reports submitted, respectively, by the Jiangxi Provincial Planning Commission, the Jiangxi Provincial Finance Department, the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court, and the Jiangxi Provincial Public Security Department.

During their discussions, all the members of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee agreed that this year, Jiangxi has witnessed a rapid economic growth. The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government have attached great importance to provincial agricultural development and achieved marked results in this regard. This year, Jiangxi has reaped a good spring grain and oil crop harvest and witnessed a rapid development of her township and town enterprises.

All the members held that at present, Jiangxi must direct more energies to strengthening production of late rice and economic crops, stabilizing grain and oil crop productions, increasing grain output, increasing income of peasants, and promoting a comprehensive agricultural development.

All the members maintained that though plagued by lack of funds and market weakness, Jiangxi's overall financial situation has witnessed a turn for the better thanks to the continued progress of the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order. Moreover, Jiangxi has also stabilized her commodity prices and withdrawn more currency from circulation this year. Nonetheless, problems such as overstocking of products, contradiction between supply and demand, enterprise losses, and so on have continued to exist. In view of this situation, Jiangxi should make continued efforts to further perfect the factory director responsibility system, update technologies, produce more new and readily marketable products, improve product quality, and increase economic results.

All the members unanimously held that Jiangxi has enjoyed social stability this year. However, it is still necessary to step up propaganda and education on social order maintenance in the whole society.

All the members also called for lightening the peasants' burden and further developing the rural productive forces. [passage omitted]

Shandong on Development of Welfare Enterprises
*SK2108053790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Aug 90*

[Text] The provincial meeting to exchange experiences in the production of social welfare enterprises was held

recently in Linyi City. The experiences in developing welfare enterprises in the past few years were summarized at the meeting, and the guiding thoughts and basic tasks for the production of welfare enterprises for the next five years were defined.

Gao Changli, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and provincial vice governor, attended and addressed the meeting.

Since 1986, the various localities across our province have extensively mobilized and relied on social forces to greatly develop welfare enterprises at various levels, through various channels, and in various forms, thus enabling the social welfare enterprises throughout the province to develop rapidly. Over the past five years, the number of such enterprises has increased from 868 to some 3,760 and their annual output value from 170 million yuan to 2.3 billion yuan, both ranking third in the country. They have placed more than 56,400 handicapped staff members and workers, enabling more than 95 percent of the handicapped people capable of labor in urban areas and about 30 percent of those in rural areas of the province to be placed properly.

Provincial Vice Governor Gao Changli said in his speech: Such a rapid development of the welfare enterprises of our province in a short period of five years and the fact that they have become a force that must not be neglected in the development of the commodity economy showed that this undertaking has bright prospects.

He urged: Party and government leaders at various levels, especially party committees and governments at the county and township levels, should further strengthen leadership, conscientiously study the problems encountered by welfare enterprises in their development, render great support to them, and actively make coordination for them. Pertinent departments should include the development of welfare enterprises on their agenda, and render great support to them in terms of technology, personnel, development projects, and materials so that they can develop in a healthy manner.

Shandong Commentary on Party Education
*SK2008100290 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Aug 90*

[Commentary entitled "Deeply Conduct Education Among Party Members in a Down-to-Earth Manner, Pay Attention to Scoring Practical Effects in the Education"]

[Text] Our province scored marked results in carrying out the educational activities of studying the party constitution and party style in the first half of this year. Facts have shown that carrying out the activities of studying the party constitution and straightening out party style by deeply conducting education on party spirit, style, and discipline represents a good form of implementing the decisions adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee by applying

the spirit of rectification, and also has a vital bearing on upgrading the ideological and political quality of party members throughout the province and enhancing their sense of party spirit. In the final analysis, the issue concerning party style is a matter of party members' quality. Generally speaking, the state of affairs concerning party members throughout the province is fine, party members who have withheld the test of conducting reform and opening to the outside world and particularly the test of the political disturbance that occurred between the spring and summer in 1989. They have played a leading or core role, as well as a vanguard or model role, in building the two civilizations. However, the province actually has a problem concerning the low quality of party members. Some new party members have not received in a systematic way the education on the party's basic knowledge and the strict training of party spirit. Some old party members who have earlier entered the party, along with the changes of situation and tasks, also have a problem concerning vigorous study, re-education, and further self-improvement. Therefore, deeply conducting in a down-to-earth manner the education on party spirit, style, and discipline among the broad masses of party members has brooked no delay. Carrying out the activities of studying the party constitution and straightening out party style represents an important measure to enhance party building in an overall way. At present, party committees at all levels, based on the achievements scored in the former period of carrying out the educational activities, should further strengthen their leadership over activities and pay attention to scoring practical effects in activities. Party-member leading cadres should act as ordinary members to take the lead in studying the party constitution, carrying out criticism and self-criticism, improving their ideology and work style, and in successfully and deeply carrying out in a down-to-earth manner the activities of studying the party constitution and straightening out the party style.

Jiang Chunyun Speaks at Work-Style Forum

SK1908065190 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the 17 August forum of responsible persons from the provincial-level departments concerned, in which he stressed that overcoming the bad practice of issuing excessive documents and convening excessive meetings, as well as improving the work style of organs, have a vital bearing on political stability and economic development. Leading comrades at all levels must pay great attention to these bad practices and vigorously do a good job in dealing with these major bad practices in a down-to-earth manner so as to score greater results.

In his speech, Jiang Chunyun pointed out that the provincial-level organs should take the lead in overcoming the bad practices of issuing excessive documents and convening excessive meetings and set examples for

their subordinate units. They should advocate the practice of holding fewer, shorter, and smaller-scale meetings and meetings in which problems can be solved, as well as the practice of issuing fewer and shorter documents and making short and substantive speeches. They should also encourage leading comrades at all levels to get rid of the burden of documents and meetings, to go deep into reality to carry out investigations and study; and to learn about the situation in their subordinate units, to concentrate their efforts on grasping big events and [words indistinct], and to study the basic theories of Marxism and Leninism to deal with the prominent problems cropping up in their work. Efforts should be made to advocate the work of scoring high quality and efficiency in doing things; to actively popularize the work method scored by (?Anshan City) of doing immediately things that can be done right away, and of doing satisfactorily the work that has been started; and to be earnestly responsible for the work. It is necessary to advocate practicing economy, waging arduous struggle, and being able to bear hardship. In improving the work style of organs, we should make all-out efforts in the aforementioned aspects.

In his speech, Jiang Chunyun stressed that in overcoming the bad practice of issuing excessive documents and convening excessive meetings, as well as improving the work style, we should [words indistinct]. At present, we should [words indistinct] and carefully approve the convocation of meetings so as to plug loopholes and enhance the management and supervision over meetings so as to truly carry out the work of simplifying documents and meetings in a down-to-earth manner.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Jiang Chunyun emphatically pointed out that overcoming the bad practice of issuing excessive documents and convening excessive meetings, as well as improving the work style, represent the practical action of implementing the decisions adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Fundamentally speaking, the practical action in this regard is a matter of the consciousness of party spirit, the concept of the masses, and of the political and professional quality, as well as the ideological and theoretical accomplishment, of our leading organs at all levels. We must grasp the work by regarding it as a big event, truly do a good job in vigorously conducting the work in a down-to-earth manner, and score specific results in the work.

Shandong To Establish Auto Industrial Company

SK1708114990 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Aug 90

[Text] The provincial party committee and government recently decided to approve the establishment of the Shandong Provincial General Auto Industrial Company. The company is an economic entity responsible for the management of the province's auto industry. It will form closely organized, semiclosely organized and loosely

organized groups of enterprises, and will exercise management of the province's auto industry directly or through professional units. It will organize affiliated enterprises to engage in such business and management work as the production and marketing of motor vehicle products, capital construction, technical transformation, technology import, import and export, and joint ventures. It will also actively support the development of heavy-duty vehicles with the guidance of state and provincial plans. Giving play to our province's advantage in diesel engine production, it will also develop medium-sized and light diesel vehicles. The provincial government has decided to exclude the Shandong Provincial General Auto Industrial Company from the provincial plan, and work out an independent plan for it.

Shandong Holds Meeting on Personnel Reform

*SK1708111590 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Aug 90*

[Text] As was learned from the provincial meeting of city and prefectural personnel bureau directors, which was held on 16 August, our province in the second half of this year will continue to strengthen the overall control over organizational establishment and personnel management, and further intensify the reform of the personnel system related to cadres, technical titles, and the wage system.

The meeting noted: The guiding thought, principles, and requirements for the endeavor to strengthen the overall control over organizational establishment and personnel management in the second half of this year are to control the overall personnel quota, adjust the structure, guarantee the key areas, and replenish the grass roots. Over-staffed units and units with full staff should not increase the number of their personnel and should reduce it according to defined percentages. Understaffed units should recruit their personnel mainly from the existing personnel of government offices and institutions, and should go through the prescribed procedures for examination and approval.

The meeting noted: To deepen the reform of the personnel system related to cadres, we should adhere to the principle that the party manages cadres, and the principle of four requirements on cadres. At present, we should continue to do a good job in preparing for the establishment and popularization of the state public servant system, further probe into the reform of the personnel system related to cadres of enterprises and institutions, strengthen efforts to improve professional and technical personnel and manage high-grade personnel, and do a good job in the transfer of personnel.

The meeting noted: In deepening the reform of technical titles in the second half of this year, we should emphasize examinations on qualifications for the professional and technical posts for statisticians and computer software personnel. We should continue to improve the policies and systems for the reform of technical titles, and do a good job in preparing for deepening the reform. In

deepening the reform of the wage system in the second half of this year, we should successfully carry out the second step of wage adjustment in an active but prudent manner, with the focus on organizing the implementation of the plan for flexible wage-increase quotas, and formulate and transmit to lower levels the opinions on increasing the allowances for the posts of public security cadres and policemen.

Meeting on Protection of Military Facilities

*SK1708120590 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Aug 90*

[Text] The meeting on the protection of military facilities held jointly by the Jinan Military Region, and Shandong and Henan provinces recently named September this year as a month for publicizing the military facilities-protection law. During the meeting, the participating delegates held discussions on ways to successfully enforce the military-facilities protection law, the first of its kind after the founding of New China. They called on all localities to exert conscientious efforts to make the publicity and education successful so that the law will be known to every family. Meanwhile, military facilities-protection committees should be established and improved to coordinate, supervise, and inspect the protection of military facilities.

Zhang Wannian, commander, and Zhang Zhiqian, deputy commander of the Jinan Military Region, delivered speeches at the meeting.

Central-South Region

Guangxi Recovers 13 Million Yuan

*HK2108052190 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Aug 90*

[Text] This year, procuratorial organs at all levels in Guangxi have concentrated their efforts on investigating economic cases and recovering economic losses. By the end of July of this year, procuratorial organs at all levels in Guangxi had recovered economic losses totaling more than 13 million yuan for the state.

In the first seven months of this year, procuratorial organs at all levels in Guangxi investigated a total of 1,247 embezzlement and bribery cases, handled 1,144 such cases, and arrested 1,294 people involved in such cases.

In handling such cases, procuratorial organs at all levels in Guangxi have strictly enforced the law, tried in every way to trace and capture illicit money and goods, carried out ideological education and education on legal system among those involved in such cases, and urged them to help trace and hand over illicit money and goods.

For example, (Chen Shiqu), former deputy director of Lipu County's Medical Service Center, embezzled a total more than 70,000 yuan of public funds during the period

between September 1979 and March 1990. The Lipu County People's Procuratorate carried out exhaustive investigations into his case and recovered all the money he had embezzled. (Chen Shiqu) was later sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

Guangxi Stores More Summer Grain This Year

HK1708011190 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Guangxi has put more summer grain in storage this year. By 10 August, it had put in storage some 708 million kg of summer grain, representing an increase of 209 million kg over the corresponding period of last year.

Yulin Prefecture, Beihai City, Bobai County, Luchuan County, and a number of others counties have already overfulfilled their summer grain purchase quotas. Bobai, Luchuan, Guiping, and Beiliu counties have even overfulfilled their annual grain purchase quotas. [passage omitted]

Total Summer Grain Output

HK2108042190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Aug 90 p 1

[“Dispatch” by reporter Jiang Yaoqiang (5592 5069 1730): “Total Output of Summer Grain of Guangxi Autonomous Region Reaches 7.5 Billion Kg”]

[Text] Nanning, 12 Aug (RENMIN RIBAO)—In Guiping County, where paddy rice production has made no headway in the past few years, the average per-mu yield of early rice has increased by 41.5 kg this year over that of the previous year. According to a leader of the county agricultural committee, it is the tilting policy of the autonomous region that has released Guiping County's potential in grain production.

In providing funds to support production this year, the Guangxi Regional Government has changed the usual practice of even distribution of funds to that of rendering support to those who have the highest production potential and focused the main target of developing grain production on the eight counties and cities including Guiping. Given the rather tight financial situation, the regional government has also allocated special funds to the tune of 3.047 million yuan to help these eight counties and cities carry out training in the techniques of preventing insect pests to early rice and raising rice seedlings, promoting the cultivation of quality hybrid species, transforming medium- and low-yield fields, thus laying the foundation for increased grain production.

This year, Guangxi's summer grain output totaled 7.5 billion kg, increasing by 250 million kg over that of the previous year, a record high. Of this, the increased production for the eight counties and cities accounted for 46.82 percent.

Hainan Conference Standing Committee Meets

HK2108031690 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Aug 90

[Text] The six-day 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial Conference of People's Representatives concluded on 17 August.

Cao Wenhua, chairman of the conference, presided over the meeting.

The meeting adopted Regulations of Appointment and Removal of the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial Conference of People's Representatives, Regulations for Electing the Haikou City Conference of People's Representatives, and Resolution on Questions Concerning the Hainan Provincial Economic Plan and Budget in the First Half of 1990.

The meeting decided to remove Hong Shaohong as director of the Hainan Provincial Industry Department and Li Jinshan as deputy chief procurator of Chengnan Branch of the Hainan Provincial People's Procuratorate.

The meeting also adopted a Resolution on Development of Yangpu Area.

Hubei Secretary Views Autumn Harvesting Work

HK2108053790 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Excerpt] The four-day Hubei Provincial Conference on Autumn Sowing Work successfully concluded in Zaoyang City on 18 August.

Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, put forward the following four views on this year's autumn sowing production before the conference was held:

1. To foster a guiding ideology aimed at maintaining a sustained and steady growth of Hubei's grain production;
2. To sum up experiences, brace up, and strive to reap a good harvest of next summer's grain and oil crops;
3. To carry out agricultural development by relying on science and technology, stress economic results, and increase summer grain and summer oil crop per-unit-area yield;
4. The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Hubei must practically strengthen leadership over autumn sowing production.

Responsible persons of various provincial departments concerned, including the grain department, the supply and marketing department, and other departments, spoke at the conference, giving their views on this year's autumn sowing production.

Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled “Further Unify Understanding, Make Overall Arrangements for

"Autumn Sowing Production, Strive To Reap a Good Agricultural Harvest Next Summer" at the conference.

Zhang Huainian, vice governor of Hubei Province, also delivered a speech on how to make this year's autumn sowing production a complete success at the conference.

The conference mainly studied the following three questions:

1. To correctly analyze the current situation;
2. To put forward a clear-cut guiding ideology;
3. To heighten understanding of the importance of strengthening this year's autumn sowing production and maintaining a steady growth of grain output.

The conference held that this year the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Hubei have conscientiously implemented to the letter the guiding ideology formulated by the central authorities of giving top priority to maintaining stability, implemented to the letter a series of instructions issued by the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the Hubei Provincial People's Government in this regard, and succeeded in maintaining a sustained and steady growth of Hubei's provincial economy.

The conference stressed that all the comrades concerned in Hubei must heighten vigilance, remain sober-minded, and clearly understand the importance of this year's autumn sowing production. [passage omitted]

Hunan Congress Standing Committee Meets

HK2108034290 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Excerpts] The 18th Meeting of the Seventh Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Changsha on 19 August.

Liu Fusheng, chairman of the congress, delivered an important speech. The session was presided over by Huang Daoqi, vice chairman of the congress. It adopted the Hunan Provincial Regulations on Banning Prostitution, Hunan Provincial Regulations On National Defense Education, and Hunan Provincial Regulations on Protecting Old-Aged People.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Fusheng mainly talked about the following five questions:

1. Economic work. He said that this year, by conscientiously implementing to the letter a series of policies and measures formulated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Hunan has basically maintained political and social stability, as well as a sustained and steady economic growth, despite enormous difficulties. Nevertheless, some in-depth problems in the economic field have yet to be resolved. Therefore, all comrades must work harder and make concerted efforts to push ahead with provincial national economic development. To this end, they must correctly understand the current

situation, strengthen confidence, further invigorate circulation channels, invigorate market and enterprises, increase economic results, strengthen agricultural development, further enliven the rural economy, and continue to carry out the campaign of double increase and double economy with a view to successfully fulfilling this year's budget;

2. Promoting clean government building and putting an end to malpractices relating to various trades and professions; [passage omitted]
3. Maintaining social order; [passage omitted]
4. Implementing the PRC Administrative Procedural Law; [passage omitted]
5. Implementing the aforementioned three provincial regulations; [passage omitted]

Southwest Region

Sichuan Holds Meeting To Welcome Heroic Citizens

HK2108050990 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0515 GMT 20 Aug 90

[Text] On behalf of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government, Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, extended warm welcome to the four heroic citizens who have just returned from Beijing at a meeting held here in Chengdu today.

The four heroic citizens had attended a meeting in Beijing at which they were commended by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Chinese Ministry of Public Security.

In his speech, Comrade Nie Ronggui said that the four heroic citizens commended by the central authorities are representatives of the Sichuan people. They had bravely fought against criminals without fearing death.

Comrade Nie Ronggui stressed that an overriding task at present is to maintain political, economic, and social stability in Sichuan. Maintaining social stability is not only the responsibility of political and judicial departments but also the responsibility of the broad masses of the citizens. The four heroic citizens have set a fine example in this regard for all the people in Sichuan.

Comrade Nie Ronggui expressed the hope that all the people in Sichuan will learn from the four heroic citizens, bravely fight against all types of criminals, and promote both socialist spiritual civilization building and socialist material civilization building.

Han Bangyan, vice governor of Sichuan Province, also delivered a speech at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Han Bangyan said that both the deeds and the spirit of the four heroic citizens must be popularized in the whole province so as to mobilize all the people in Sichuan to make concerted efforts to safeguard and maintain social stability.

Provincial party and government leaders, including Nie Ronggui, Han Bangyan, (Zhou Taixi), deputy political commissar of the Sichuan Provincial Military District, and leaders of the Sichuan Provincial Communist Youth League Committee, the Sichuan Provincial Education Commission, the Sichuan Provincial Industry and Commerce Bureau, the Sichuan Provincial Spiritual Civilization Building Office, and the Sichuan Provincial People's Broadcasting Station also held talks with the four heroic citizens and took a group photo with them.

Tibet's Xigaze Enjoys Economic Boom

*HK2008123090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Aug 90 p 3*

[“Dispatch” by reporters Liu Wei (0491 0251) and Yuan Jianda (5913 1696 6671): “Stability Enables Tibet's Xigaze Prefecture To Achieve New Economic Development”]

[Text] Everybody who has visited Xigaze in Tibet is impressed by the social stability, good social order, and rapid economic growth of this place. This should be attributed to the efforts by the Xigaze prefectural CPC committee and commissioner's office, which have conscientiously implemented all the policies of the party, taken social stability as the priority task, and vigorously pushed ahead reform and opening up.

Xigaze Prefecture is situated in the southwestern part of Tibet. Known as the rear Tibet, it has 19 counties, cities, and ports under its jurisdiction. Xigaze city in this prefecture is not only the second-largest city in Tibet, but also the seat of the well-known Tashilhunpo Temple. The spirit of “loving both the country and the religion” advocated by Master Bainqen X has deep-rooted influence among the local monks and laymen there. In view of the local conditions, the Xigaze prefectural CPC committee and commissioner's office have first taken action to strengthen education for cadres of Tibetan, Han, and other nationalities, reminding them of the necessity of maintaining a stable social environment as a precondition for economic development in minority nationality areas. Local economic development will be seriously hindered and the masses' everyday life will be seriously affected wherever a turmoil takes place. Our cadres of all nationalities in Tibet can make their due contributions to the development and progress of Tibet only if they keep closely in line with the CPC central authorities politically and set much store in nationality solidarity and national unity.

While endeavoring to maintain social stability, the Xigaze prefectural party committee and commissioner's office have taken preventive measures against possible trouble. As the old saying goes: It is necessary to repair the house before it rains. The Xigaze authorities hold that it is necessary to solve problems as soon as they are discovered, to stop in good time separatist activities devised by an extremely few people, and deal severe blows at all kinds of criminal activities. From March to

June last year, due to the Lhasa turmoil and the Beijing political contretemps, the situation in this prefecture was quite tense. As Yadong, Gamba, and Kangmar were stricken by extraordinary snowstorms and floods, the prefectoral commissioner's office convened a meeting the same night to work out a plan to deal with the situation. Then the principal leading people of the prefecture led a working group to rush to the disaster-stricken areas right away, organized the operation to fight the disaster, and pacified the masses. At the same time, the public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs and the armed police force of the prefecture deployed more personnel, intensified preventive measures, paid close attention to the situation, and tightened up border control, thus preventing some premeditated events. In the past few years, the Xigaze prefectoral party committee and commissioner's office have unremittingly conducted vivid and concrete education in national conditions, policies, patriotism, and love for socialism among party members and cadres, encouraged the masses to play a part in the joint defense operation involving the army, the police, and the masses, and mobilized them to prevent and fight criminal activities, thus effectively safeguarding social stability.

In their efforts to safeguard social stability and promote economic growth, Xigaze prefecture leaders have set great store in the vanguard and exemplary role of party members and cadres of all nationalities, seeing that they exert themselves to the utmost to serve the Tibetan people. The prefectoral party committee and the prefectoral commissioner's office are all installed in a single-story building built in the 1960's. Up to the present, the leading comrades of the prefectoral party committee and the commissioner's office do not have their own office, and the principal leading comrades are still handling official business in rooms of their houses. But, at the same time, they did make every effort to help solve housing problems for other cadres and the masses. Some people from counties say their own houses are much better than the houses of the prefectoral leading comrades. The working groups sent by the prefectoral authorities to help work in different counties have not only actively publicized the policies of the party and the government, but have assisted local people in raising funds to run schools, prevent disease, run medical services, and spread scientific and technological knowledge. Their work has been highly appreciated by Tibetan peasants and herdsmen.

Social stability in Xigaze has given a great impetus to local economic development. Last year, this prefecture's grain output reached 225 million kg, an increase of 6.6 percent over the previous year; the prefecture's financial revenue increased by 300 percent over 1987. From January to May, the income of township and town enterprises and that derived from the diversified economy of the prefecture totaled more than 37 million yuan, an increase of about 15 percent over the same period last year. Xigaze, which was a mere small town in

the past, is now emerging as a prosperous industrial city and sight-seeing spot inhabited by people of minority nationalities.

Postscript by Jian Da (1696 6671): The above report entitled "Stability Enables Tibet's Xigaze Prefecture To Achieve New Economic Development" has given us some inspiration.

Our cause will boom if society remains stable; and the work in all fields will suffer if society is in turmoil or chaos. This is a truth proven by facts. Today, while the reform and opening up is in progress, we particularly need to safeguard social stability. The party and government leading cadres in Xigaze Prefecture have stressed the importance of stability all the time. Just because they have always taken the lead in safeguarding stability, paid great attention to education for cadres of Tibetan and Han nationalities and do their best to unite with them, and encouraged and led the masses to safeguard social stability with one heart and one mind, a good situation has emerged in the prefecture, with production developing every year and the people's livelihood improved step by step.

To safeguard social stability we certainly need to adopt effective measures. We must absolutely not show mercy to an extremely few separatists and all kinds of criminal offenders but take strong action against them according to the law. At the same time, we must work enthusiastically to dispel doubts on the part of the masses and make every effort to help them overcome any difficulties they are facing, unite the masses closely around the party and the government, and work together with them to push ahead reform and opening up.

North Region

Beijing Garrison Celebrates Army Day

SK2008112890 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
27 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the Beijing Garrison held a rally to celebrate the "1 August" Army day. Leaders of the municipal party committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Commission, the municipal government and the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], including Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing Municipality, saluted officers and men of the Army units and watched their military drill and group calisthenics demonstration for the Asian Games.

At around 0800, Chen Xitong and other leaders drove a car to a certain unit of the Beijing Garrison. The municipal leaders shook hands with officers and men and extended regards to them. On behalf of the municipal party committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC

Committee, Chen Xitong extended festive greetings and cordial regards to all officers and men of the Beijing Garrison.

Chen Xitong said: In order to defend the party committee, the great socialist motherland, the people in the capital, and the smooth progress of the Asian Games, we must establish a garrison troop that is politically qualified and well-trained and is marked by quick action, rigorous work style, and strict discipline.

Chen Xitong expressed the hope that all officers and men of the Beijing Garrison will make persistent efforts, train themselves painstakingly, make new contributions in face of the new tests, and achieve new success. In addition, he also hoped that party committees and governments at all levels will carry out activities on supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs more vividly and soundly.

On behalf of the all officers and men of the garrison, Dong Xuelin, deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region and commander of the Beijing Garrison, extended heartfelt thanks and lofty respects to the municipal leaders and the people in the capital. He said: The cordial concern that the party and government leaders at all levels and the broad masses of people in Beijing Municipality have shown for the people's Army is a powerful impetus for encouraging all officers and men to dedicate themselves to national defense undertakings and to fulfill the glorious task of safeguarding and building the capital. The Army units on duty are devoted to their duty and successfully have fulfilled their security tasks; the reserve troops has received painstaking training and unceasingly enhanced their ability to cope with sudden happenings; the honor guard detachment has guarded against arrogance and rashness and become a window for displaying the dignity of the Army and the country; the Army units undertaking group calisthenics during the Asian Games have worked indomitably and decided to show the party and the people outstanding achievements.

On behalf of all officers and men of the Beijing Garrison, Commander Dong Xuelin said that they will not disappoint the great expectations of the people in the capital, and will always bear in mind the purpose of our Army in wholeheartedly serving the people, actively participate in building the two civilizations in the capital, and make new contributions to safeguarding and building the capital.

Zhang Baokang, political commissar of the Beijing Garrison, presided over the celebration rally. Municipal leaders, including Wang Xian, Li Qiyan, Wang Jialiu, Wang Guang, Li Zhijian, Yuan Liben, Wang Daming, Sun Fuling, Zhang Mingyi, Li Bokang, Xia Xiang, Gan Ying, and Tie Ying, and leaders of the Beijing Garrison such as Qin Tao, Huang Xiangchu, Gao Zhongwu, and Chen Jinbaio, attended yesterday's celebration rally.

After the military drill demonstration, municipal leaders watched literary and art performances presented by

organs directly under the municipal party committee, together with officers and men.

4th Hebei CPC Congress Concludes

*SK2008112390 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 20 Jul 90 p 1*

[Excerpts] The fourth Hebei Provincial CPC Congress successfully concluded on the afternoon of 19 July.

The congress elected the fourth Hebei Provincial CPC Committee.

The congress defined the general tasks and guiding principles for our province for the next five years as to unswervingly and comprehensively implement the party's basic line, to strengthen and improve party leadership, and to unite and lead the people throughout the province to strive to facilitate the endeavor of improvement, rectification and in-depth reform, realize the further political, economic and social stability and development of the province, and double again the province's GNP and reach a relatively comfortable standard of living for the people by the end of this century. [passage omitted]

The closing ceremony was held at the first workers' cultural palace in Shijiazhuang City.

Executive chairmen of the congress Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Cheng Weigao, Lu Chuanzan, Ye Liansong, Bai Shi, Liu Ronghui, Chen Yujie, Li Haifeng, Han Licheng, and Li Bingliang were seated in the front row on the rostrum.

Li Wenshan presided over the closing ceremony.

The results in the elections for three committees on the morning of 19 July by all the delegates to the congress through secret ballot were made public. The fourth Hebei Provincial CPC Committee consists of 49 members and 10 alternate members; the provincial advisory commission 19 members; and the provincial discipline inspection commission 35 members. The average age of the 59 members and alternate members of the new provincial party committee is 52.6, and 64.4 of them have a college or university education level.

The congress approved the "resolution of the fourth Hebei Provincial CPC Congress on the work report of the provincial party committee." The resolution states: The work report of the provincial party committee made an objective and realistic review and summarization of the work in the past five years after the third party congress. The guiding principles and the goals and tasks for development for the next five years put forward in the report embody the party's basic line and the guidelines of the fourth, fifth, and sixth plenary sessions of the 13th Central Committee. They are positive, feasible, and inspiring, and will surely effectively promote Hebei's work in various fields.

The congress approved the "resolution of the fourth Hebei Provincial CPC Congress on the work report of the provincial advisory commission." The resolution states: In the past five years, the provincial advisory commission followed the line, principles, and policies of the Central Committee to wholeheartedly support the work of the provincial party committee. It went deep into the grass roots to conduct investigations and study such important issues as the stability and unity of Hebei, economic development, reform and opening up, party building, and the building of the spiritual civilization, carried out a great amount of work, and put forward many beneficial suggestions.

The congress approved the "resolution of the fourth Hebei Provincial CPC Congress on the work report of the provincial discipline inspection commission." The resolution states: Since the third Hebei Provincial CPC Congress, the provincial discipline inspection commission has conscientiously performed the duties entrusted to it by the party constitution, carried out a great amount of fruitful work to defend party discipline, correct party style, and punish corruption, and has thus played a remarkable role in strengthening our province's party building. The masses of discipline inspection cadres have adhered to principles, performed their duties faithfully, and made important contributions to ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. [passage omitted]

Leaders Meet Guangdong CPPCC Delegation

SK1608102690 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] On the morning of 14 August, Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee; Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; and Yun Zhaogunag, Wang Chongren, and Wu Lan, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, received the 35-member fact-finding delegation of the Hong Kong and Macao members of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, which is headed by Madam (Hong Yuxian), member of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee and president of the institute under Hong Kong University, and with Zheng Qun and Qi Feng as its advisers.

During the reception, Liu Zuohui, on behalf of the autonomous regional party committee and People's Government, first extended a warm welcome to the visit of the delegation to the autonomous region and informed the guests of the region's historical and natural general situation and the trend of economic development. He wished that more guests from Guangdong Province could take sight-seeing tours of the region and carry out economic cooperation with the region.

The fact-finding delegation of the Hong Kong and Macao members of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee arrived at the city of Hohhot on

[words indistinct]. The delegation is mainly composed of the noted personages of Hong Kong and Macao. During their stay in the region, the delegation will visit the autonomous regional woollen mill, the Zhaojun tomb, and the museum, and will also take tours of the King's tomb and [words indistinct] in Siziwang Banner.

Attending the reception were the secretary general of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee and responsible comrades from the departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus under the autonomous regional people's government.

Northeast Region

City on Soviet Border Sets Up Development Zone

*OW2008200190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1410 GMT 20 Aug 90*

[Text] Harbin, August 20 (XINHUA)—Suifenhe, a city on China's northernmost border with the Soviet Union, has decided to set up an economic and technological development zone to attract both domestic and overseas investment.

The 80-year-old city has been playing an increasingly important role in Sino-Soviet trade. The local railway facilities can handle 1.2 million tons of freight a year and a cross-border highway opened to traffic last March. Other parts of China have already set up 170 representative offices in Suifenhe.

The new zone will cover 10 sq km. The first stage will involve construction on 2.4 sq km and will cost 530 million yuan.

Investors can co-operate with the city in the development of real estate, by setting up trading companies or establishing other economic or technological development projects.

Further on Shenyang-Dalian Expressway

*OW2008202090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1337 GMT 20 Aug 90*

[Text] Shenyang, August 20 (XINHUA)—The following is background information on the Shenyang-Dalian Expressway, which was completed today.

The Shenyang-Dalian expressway extends 375 km from the capital of Liaoning Province to Dalian, the biggest port in north China.

The expressway links the five major industrial centers on the Liaodong Peninsula, namely, Shenyang, the leading machine-building center in China, Liaoyang, a petrochemicals industry center, Anshan, China's no. 1 steel producer, Yingkou, a major port and light industry center, and Dalian, a major shipbuilding center and the biggest outlet for China's foreign trade.

There are economic development or export-processing zones in Dalian, Shenyang and Yingkou, three major ports, two international airports and railway hubs along the expressway.

The construction cost 2.2 billion yuan (about 468 million U.S. dollars), and 80 percent of this was raised by Liaoning Province itself. The average cost of six million yuan per km is considered to be the lowest for any highway construction job in China.

The expressway can accommodate 50,000 motor vehicles a day, that is, 80 million tons of cargo and 130 million passengers can be transported every year.

Some 358 km of the expressway are under toll.

The average height of the road bed is 2.8 m and the surface width is 26 m, and between them is a three-m-wide divider. The four-lane expressway has two additional lanes for motor vehicles to pull over. The top speed is 120 kph and the steepest slope is four degrees. It is equipped with microwave telecommunications facilities and 13 telecommunications stations. Moreover, there are six service stations providing gasoline, meals and lodging, and seven traffic control posts.

There are 16 bridges with spans of more than 100 m. The longest is the 1,206-m Pulandian Harbor bridge.

The expressway also has 26 cloverleaf roundabouts, 75 overpasses and 384 pedestrian bridges.

Shenyang City Aims To Attract Foreign Money

*OW2008050390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0132 GMT 20 Aug 90*

[Text] Shenyang, August 20 (XINHUA)—The Shenyang City Government in northeast China has started to enter fixed assets of existing enterprises as its share of investment in Sino-foreign joint ventures to promote Sino-foreign cooperation and further expand its foreign trade.

At present, the number of such joint ventures has reached 40.

Shenyang is a heavy industrial base in China and its industrial fixed assets from the 1950s alone are valued at 18 billion yuan. It also has 470,000 technical personnel.

The city signed 135 contracts on utilizing foreign funds in 1989 involving 220 million U.S. dollars.

So far, Shenyang has cooperation links with 268 countries and regions in the world. Foreign-funded enterprises now total 186.

Northwest Region

Gansu Discipline Inspection Work Conference

HK2108032690 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Text] At the Gansu Provincial Conference on Discipline Inspection Work, which is being held in Lanzhou, Wang Zhanchang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee and concurrently secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, pointed out that commissions at all levels must make continued efforts to straighten out various types of malpractices, such as cadres seeking private gains or building private houses by abusing power, and so on.

He said that at present the malpractice of party and government cadres building private houses has given rise to economic crimes and has seriously tarnished the CPC's image. All corrupt cadres who take bribes, embezzle public funds, engage in speculation and profiteering, or occupy public land or property must be severely dealt with in accordance with party discipline and the state law.

He stressed that in straightening out malpractices relating to various trades and professions, discipline inspection commissions must support the CPC committees and people's governments at corresponding levels. Efforts must be concentrated on straightening out malpractices relating to economic supervision, law enforcement, public utilities, and organizational and personnel work. It is also necessary to put an end to the malpractice of indiscriminately levying unreasonable charges, fines, and apportionments.

He also demanded that commissions closely rely on the CPC leadership, and closely cooperate and coordinate with all the departments concerned in furthering the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform.

Yin Kesheng Meets CPPCC Inspection Group

HK2108034090 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Aug 90

[Excerpts] On 18 August, provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Yin Kesheng, secretary of the CPC Committee, and Sang Jiejia, deputy secretary, held talks with the visiting CPPCC group.

The 51-member group carried out a 10-day inspection beginning 10 August.

During the talks, Wang Yantang, member of the CPPCC National Committee and concurrently leader of the visiting group, said that since liberation, especially since reform and opening up to the outside world, Qinghai

Province has conscientiously implemented to the letter the general line of adhering to economic construction as the center, and adhering to reform and opening up, and has achieved marked successes in implementing the PRC Law of Autonomy for Areas Inhabited by Ethnic Minorities, safeguarding nationality solidarity, and improving people's livelihood. However, due to historical reasons and lack of natural resources, it has remained an economically underdeveloped province. The group will report the actual situation to the CPPCC National Committee and make proposals aimed at resolving these problems to the relevant departments.

CPPCC National Committee members also put forward their views on agricultural production, animal husbandry, commodity economy development, enterprise work, environmental protection, and other aspects.

On behalf of the CPC Committee and government, Comrade Yin Kesheng extended heartfelt thanks to the visiting group.

He said that they had done a lot of work and put forward a lot of valuable proposals during the inspection. He pledged to conscientiously study and implement all the proposals with a view to further promoting Qinghai's economic development. [passage omitted]

The CPPCC inspection group left Xining by train this morning.

Xinjiang's Tomur Dawamat Meets Japanese Guests

OW2008213790 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Aug 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, met and feted all members of Japan's Xinjiang Investigation Group, headed by Ita Tadashi, member of Japan's House of Councillors and chairman of the Sino-Japanese Exchange Association for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, at the Hall of Xinjiang People on 17 August.

Representing the regional people's government, Tomur Dawamat expressed his warm welcome to all visiting guests. He also expressed his thanks to Ita Tadashi for his arduous trip to Xinjiang and for his proposals for developing Tianchi. Tomur Dawamat expressed his hope for the furthering of strong and friendly relations between the peoples of China and Japan and the promotion of cooperation in all fields.

Ita Tadashi said he was thankful for the warm reception by the region. He expressed his hope that cooperation in developing tourist resources in Tianchi and in water conservation and irrigation will be strengthened. [Video shows Tomur Dawamat talking with guests in a hall]

Foreign Minister Reports Safe Kuwaiti Evacuation
*OW2008204590 Taipei CNA in English 1606 GMT
20 Aug 90*

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 20 (CNA)—Foreign Minister Frederick Chien said Monday [20 August] that a second group of Republic of China citizens had left Kuwait to safety, and was expected to reach Jordan soon.

The minister said his ministry would thank all those countries or foreign friends who had helped Republic of China [ROC] citizens leave the war-stricken Middle East.

Chien had tried to use his private influence to seek Iraq's cooperation in assuring the safety of ROC officials and citizens in Kuwait.

Kenneth Keh, the Republic of China representative in Kuwait, led a first group of ROC citizens to safety Sunday in Jordan's capital of Amman. Soon afterward, Keh headed for the Jordan-Iraq border to greet the second group of evacuees.

Peter Cheng, ROC representative in Jordan, was quoted as saying the first group had arrived in Amman in "bad shape."

The national flag carrier, China Airlines [CAL], said it was ready to dispatch a special flight to bring home the 169 evacuees, hopefully flying a direct Taipei-Amman route.

CAL said it had applied to Jordanian aviation authorities for landing rights in Amman, and a reply was expected to reach Taipei Tuesday.

Saudis Agree to Increase Exports
*OW2008204890 Taipei CNA in English 1543 GMT
20 Aug 90*

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 20 (CNA)—Saudi Arabia has agreed to raise oil exports to the Republic of China by 10,000 to 20,000 barrels a day if the kingdom increases its crude production, the Chinese Petroleum Corporation (CPC) said Monday [20 August].

A spokesman for the state-run oil company said the Saudi Oil and Mineral Ministry had assured CPC Vice President Chen En-li, now visiting the Middle East, that Riyadh would not reduce its contracted oil supplies to Taipei because the Republic of China had excellent credit.

The Saudi Ministry also stressed that the suspension of diplomatic relations between Riyadh and Taipei would not affect its oil supplies to the Republic of China, the spokesman said, citing a report sent back to CPC Taipei headquarters (?on) Monday.

The report added that Saudi Arabia was considering increasing its oil production in the wake of the Middle East crisis caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and it had promised to raise [words indistinct] to CPC if it did.

Chen left Taipei for the Middle East last Saturday to try to secure the country's oil supplies in the face of a

possible oil crisis resulting from the latest conflict in the Gulf region. In addition to meeting with ranking officials of the Saudi Oil and Mineral Ministry, Chen called on executives of the Saudi state-run oil company.

Ministry Enumerates PRC Boat Intrusions
*OW1908170790 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 18 Aug 90*

[Text] The Ministry of Defense stated on Friday [17 August] that this year from 19 July to 15 August, 5,395 mainland Chinese boats have violated Taiwan territorial waters and have harassed ROC [Republic of China] fishing boats. The ministry said that under its policy of forcing the mainland boats from leaving ROC waters, the ROC naval vessels have fired a total of over 970 rounds of cannon. The ministry said that in the period stated, the navy has to roughly force over 200 mainland boats out of the ROC waters daily.

Mainland Stowaways Repatriated Via Island
*OW2108045990 Taipei CNA in English 0259 GMT
21 Aug 90*

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 21 (CNA)—The Republic of China Government decided Monday [20 August] to repatriate mainland Chinese stowaways back to the mainland via the offshore island of Kinmen, close to the mainland coast, a government spokesman said.

Shaw Yu-ming, director-general of the Government Information Office, said the decision, based on a Defense Ministry proposal, was made during a cabinet-level meeting on social order presided over by Premier Hao Po-tsun.

Those to be repatriated would be sent to Kinmen on vessels and then sent on to the communist-controlled Amoy Island miles away aboard mainland fishing boats seized by Republic of China authorities, Shaw said.

In the past, mainland stowaways caught trying to slip into the Taiwan area were repatriated on seized mainland fishing boats sailing directly from Taiwan. The long voyage across the Taiwan Straits was sometimes dangerous because of a variety of unforeseen factors.

The decision to improve the repatriation process came after two accidents involving boats with mainland repatriates aboard occurred in less than a month. The accidents left 25 mainlanders dead and 21 others missing and feared dead.

The meeting on social order also decided that all mainlanders who illegally enter the Taiwan area, including those who come to Taiwan from third places, would be sent back to the other side of the straits, Shaw said.

During the past two plus years, the Republic of China Government has repatriated more than 10,000 mainland stowaways.

Navy Halts Effort To Find Mainland Stowaways
OW1808115390 Taipei CNA in English 1547 GMT
17 Aug 90

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 17 (CNA)—The Navy headquarters Friday [17 August] evening ordered a halt in efforts to find 18 mainland stowaways still missing after maritime collision off northern Taiwan Monday [13 August].

That accident took place when a mainland fishing boat loaded with 50 illegal mainland Chinese entrants being repatriated to the mainland collided with a Republic of China [ROC] naval vessel off the northern Taiwan port of Keelung. The fishing boat split in two and capsized immediately. Naval rescuers have saved 29 mainlanders and retrieved three bodies during a 96-hour search which was launched immediately after the collision.

The search, jointly conducted by the ROC Navy and Air Force continued into Friday even though the 18 missing Chinese were feared dead and was finally suspended on account of strong winds and rough seas brought by Typhoon Yancy.

During the past four days, A70 helicopters, C-11 Transportation aircraft and variety of ships were mobilized for the search, the Navy headquarters reported.

A naval ship tried to tow the ship's wreckage back to port [word indistinct] day, but the effort was aborted because of rough seas. Rescuers then attached a warning sign to the drifting wreckage.

The Navy headquarters said that although the search had ended, it had asked any ships and airplanes passing through the region to keep a sharp watch for anything unusual.

Government Upgrades Ties With Nauru
OW1708203990 Taipei CNA in English 1619 GMT
17 Aug 90

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 17 (CNA)—The Foreign Ministry announced that the Republic of China and the Republic of Nauru had agreed to establish full diplomatic ties, effective Friday [17 August].

A joint communique was signed by the Republic of China's Consul General to Nauru Hsieh Chun-yeh and Nauru President Bernard Dowiyogo on behalf of the two governments.

The communique said that since the two countries had set up consulate-level relations they had both considered it necessary to continue to strengthen friendly ties; the establishment of full diplomatic ties could help achieve that goal.

The Republic of China's consulate general in Nauru was thus automatically elevated to ambassadorial level.

A tiny island of 21.3 square kilometers in the South Pacific, Nauru became independent in 1968.

Pragmatic Approach to Diplomatic Ties Affirmed
OW1708201690 Taipei CNA in English 1510 GMT
17 Aug 90

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 17 (CNA)—Foreign Ministry Spokesman Huang Hsin-pi reiterated Friday [17 August] that a pragmatic diplomacy was the best strategy to promote international relations and an effective countermeasure to Chinese Communist moves to isolate the Republic of China in the international community.

Huang spoke to clear up doubts about the effectiveness of the Republic of China's pragmatic diplomacy following Peking's recent establishment of diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia and Indonesia.

Confronted with current international realities, the government, [word indistinct] cautious consideration, still believes a pragmatic diplomacy is the best answer to promote the nation's best interests, Huang said.

This policy is also a prerequisite to ensuring the nation's existence and development and to promoting a unified China under a free and democratic system, Huang added.

He said Peking had never given up its attempts to downgrade and isolate the Republic of China internationally, so the government has to actively promote its pragmatic diplomacy to protect the nation.

Ruling Party Wins Parliamentary By-Election
OW1808191390 Taipei CNA in English 1548 GMT
18 Aug 90

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 18 (CNA)—A candidate fielded by the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) won 78 percent of the votes in an parliamentary by-election Saturday to win the party another seat in the Legislative Yuan.

Chuang Kuo-chin will fill the vacancy left by Independent Legislator Chang Po-sat, who has been appointed by Premier Hau Po-tsung as director general of the National Health Administration, a cabinet agency.

President and KMT Chairman Li Teng-hi and James Soong, secretary general of the party, were delighted by Chuang's victory over two competitors and immediately sent congratulatory messages to him.

Li and Soong also thanked KMT officials in the southern Taiwan county of Chiayi, where the election was held, for having done a good job in soliciting voter support for Chuang.

Hsu Kui-hua, secretary general of the Central Election Commission, said Saturday that Chuang's dual citizenship of the Republic of China and the United States would not influence his eligibility for election as legislator if he gives up his U.S. citizenship before being sworn in.

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DATE FILMED

24 Aug. 1990

